The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO SANCTE.

You've lost your heart!—poor luckless elf,
I pity you sincerely;
For by experience myself,
I know you rue it dearly.

A man without a heart! good lark!
Who is there would not shun you?
I hope they soon will send it back,
For this has quite undone you!

This is a roguish age—'tis true,
At home—abroad, thieves find one!
But *stealing hearts*, is something new,
Especially a kind one!

I hope the robber will be caught,
And if they won't restore it,
Be justly punished, as they ought,
By giving you *their's* for it.

The law required in ancient years,
A *twofold* restoration;
So giving heart for heart, appears
An easy reparation!

Then may your's still in *concert* move,
Attuned by season ever;
To the *sweet notes* of *mutual* love,
Till *Death* the *chords* shall sever! ROSA.

TO A LADY.

Again a long neglected lyre
Is strung to notes of pleasure;
Again awakes its ancient fire,
In praise of beauty's treasure.

There is a charm—there is a spell
Around us softly stealing,
In which our fancy loves to dwell,
Nor joys and hopes revealing.

How painful it is—yet how sweet
To muse on hours of bliss departed;
To welcome every pleasing treat,
And trace the source from whence they started.

Ah! yes—'twas ours full oft to greet
The moments that are past,
Believing each foretold as sweet
And blissful as the last.

But every rose must fade away,
And hope's bright charms will fly,
Yet bliss with *thee* is known to stay
By the language of her eye.

Then come thou lovely jem of light,
And longer be thy stay,
To cheer and warm our happy night,
With beauty's thrilling ray. W.

With kindliest ray the glad orb of day
Bright Phœbus early possessed,
And nature's smiles her homage yield,
With his love'd presence blessed.

When a young rose with fluttering voice,
Thus breathed its silent prayer:
'Great Jove, while smiling nature joys,
'I pine a prey to care.

'Grant but a jem of sparkling dew
'To glisten on my breast,
'And then with every brilliant hue
'My charms shall add their zest.'

Jove hears the prayer; and Sol's bright gleam
Shines on the rose awhile,
But ah, the ardour of one beam
Dissolves its grateful smile!

Be mine, the gem whose water's pure,
From wisdom's fount arise,
A gem whose lustre shall endure,
As those that stud the skies.

It smiles no withering heat consumes,
No beam dissolves its light;
Each moment all its fires relumes,
Each hour it glows more bright. D. W.

M'DONOUGH,
THE HERO OF CHAMPLAIN.

He sleeps in the cradle of freedom and glory,
And the wings of the eagle o'er-shadow his grave;
His deeds are renown'd on the pages of story,
Co-equal with fame, and the fate of the brave.

While the surge of Champlain, in its wild murmur roaring,
Shall continue to sparkle and foam in the sun,
So long shall his fame, still exalted, be soaring,
And brighten still brighter as ages shall run.

At his shrine shall the hero bow down in devotion,
When the tempests of war in destruction shall rave;
When the cannon of vengeance shall wake the deep ocean,
And the flag of America's triumph shall wave.

From his ashes shall rise like a new-born creation,
The heirs of true valor and virtue alone;
The hero's that shine in the lists of a nation,
Like M'Donough in peace and in war ever shone.

He sleeps on the cold and the comfortless pillow,
Where silence and darkness their vigils long hold;
On the trident of Neptune, beneath the dark billow,
His name is inscrib'd in bright letters of gold.

In the hearts of his countrymen long, long shall linger,
The memory of him who has fought for their fame;
The Poet shall lend to the harp the soft finger,
And Delaware boast of his generous name.

He is gone to the land of the saints and the sages,
The land of the good, and the best, and the brave;
His fame is inscrib'd on Eternity's pages,
And day brightly dawns on the gloom of the grave. MILFORD BARD.

Milford, Del.

Hail to the morn that brings the new-born year,
Though wrapt in winter's stern despairing gloom;
What though the landscape should no bosom cheer,
Nor the bright sun impart the warmth of noon.

Still let the fireside round the social guest,
Teach us to turn our minds to friendship's charms;
Bid the rude passions cease their cares to rest,
And curb ambition's steps, the source of harm.

Ye rich who live in affluence and ease,
Relieve the poor man's wants, increase his store;
The generous boon his aged heart will please,
'Twill raise his downcast mind and peace restore.

To our Creator first all praise we owe,
By whom all blessings to frail man is given;
To him our accents should united flow,
Who holds within his grasp the earth and Heaven. ARION.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ROSINA VANGORDEN,
OR THE OFFSPRING OF A DAUGHTER.

This is that heir to shame and pain,
For whom I only could decay
A world of trouble and disdain;
Yet could I bear to see her die,
Or stretch her feeble hands in vain,
Or, weeping, beg of me supply? *Crabbe.*

The home of Rosina Vangorden was a beautiful spot. It was in Germany, situated in a valley, where nature had with bounteous hand rendered every object pleasing to the eye, as was the climate conducive to the health of those who had the happiness there to reside. Rosina was scarce thirteen, when she was deprived of her whose tender hand reared her from her infancy, and was all to her that a mother could be, leaving her to soothe the solitude of the old widower, Christian Vangorden, and little Wilfred, his son, then six years of age. Rosina had received but a very limited education, yet her natural abilities were such as would tend to the belief that she had obtained one of no ordinary character. Like most Germans, Christian Vangorden was of a morose and impatient temper, yet when the heat of his passion was over (for it was ever too violent to be of long duration) he would be all kindness, and prove that his heart was not moulded to nourish malice against any mortal. Christian had once been wealthy; the loss of his worldly wealth would have had but little weight in the balance of his existence, yet he had been visited with misfortunes of a character which were greatly calculated to increase the natural moroseness of his disposition, and imbue it with a distrust of mankind. He did not hate his fellow beings—far from it; he received them suspiciously, encouraged intimacy with none, and although the neighbours called him 'Misanthrope,' yet, if they could have read his heart, they would have discovered that it contained more of pity than hatred towards his fellow men. Still he distrusted them; even his Rosina, dearly as he loved her, did not receive his confidence, though frequently he would sit still and gaze on her, with his piercing black eyes beaming with I believe the child is all innocence and artlessness." In this distrust of mankind he would even educate the little Wilfred; he taught the boy ever to fear man rather than trust him, to believe all corrupt rather than place confidence in their virtue, and to be careful, above all, how he should admit any to his friendship.

Far different were the lessons the child received from Rosina. She young and inexperienced girl taught him, that he should think all mankind virtuous rather than suppose them vicious, to believe all sincere rather than suspect them of deceit, and endeavour to make friends rather than repulse any advances that might be made to his friendship. Yet the boy did not live to reap the advantages that would have resulted from either of those lessons, (for both had their advantages) —even in this valley of healthfulness, the child sickened and died, and he was laid in the grave beside his mother. Christian wept not—he sighed deeply as the earth was heaped over the coffin, and he bowed low over the little mound. "I need not weep," said he, "my heart is like a soil which a long drought has blasted, to which the dews of heaven give no freshness—tears will not relieve it; nay, I should not mourn, my boy has been spared perhaps falling a victim to the perfidies of mankind—I will not regret thy loss, my Wilfred—it is too selfish: thou art happier with Him who created thee, and His will be done."

This was a heavy blow to Christian, although he did not murmur. From the day that her brother was buried, Rosina's vicissitudes seemed to commence—she had often mourned the absence of her father's confidence—she often sighed to know the history of his sorrows, (for she believed he had experienced many bitter ones to which she was a stranger,) and to relieve them. Now he secluded himself frequently from her society, remained hour after hour in his room, or walked sadly and silently along the margon of the little silver lake which gently flowed through the fertile valley, and where she could see him from her chamber window look towards Vienna, and weep, long and bitterly. But she experienced some sweet consolation—she knew no unkind act, on her part, no want of filial, faithful filial love from her, had inflicted the wounds which so anguished the existence of her venerable parent: and she had another solace, it was in culling the fairest, freshest flowers from her little garden, and, filling her basket with them, seek the graves of her mother and brother, and strew them with the produce of her carefully cultivated parterre. The graveyard where they slumbered was her evening haunt; there she would sit until the empress of night would rise in the vast and starry expanse above, and shed her silver light over the little church and its humble spire.

One evening she returned home, and entering the cottage, discovered Christian attentively gazing on a miniature; he did not perceive her entrance, and he said, "Rosina's eyes are black, so were thine, Christine; Rosina is fair; Christine, thou wert like the lily; Rosina I believe innocent, so wert thou, Christine. But thy purity was blasted, thou didst deceive thy father, robbed me of peace of mind, planted in my heart a distrust of all mankind, even of Rosina, she whom I think all innocence, yet fear to trust."

"Christine! father, had I ever a sister," exclaimed Rosina.

"Ha, girl," sternly replied the old man, "is it you that steals thus on my privacy? Begone, eaves-dropper."

"Oh, father," cried the innocent girl, "do not spurn me from thee so cruelly; confide to me thy sorrows—I have ever studied to make thine age light and comfortable; but, alas! I could not, so long as you feared to trust to me—dispel that fear, and by night and day willingly would I sacrifice all pleasure for the greater joy of alleviating thy sorrows."

"Thou art of woman kind, Rosina," said Christian.

"So was my mother," replied the maiden, "yet you loved, you trusted her—while she lived, though sad at times, yet you were comparatively happy, though even then, it seemed to me some dreadful secret preyed upon your soul."

"Thy mother—" he paused; "nay, nay, Rosina, you had not a sister, and yet I had a daughter ere thou wast born—it is time that you should know, so come hither, sit down by me and listen. Now then, old lacerated heart, if thou canst rest awhile, permit me—no, I cannot, I cannot be the historian of my shame, even to this young thing."

"Shame, surely," cried Rosina.

"Hush, Rosina, dare not suspect me, suspect naught—no one, girl be patient, you shall know, but do not let suspicion seize on thy young untutored mind; once there, it will be like lightning striking on thy brain, flash will succeed flash, consuming fibre after fibre, until it will drive thee to madness."

"A thousand fancies," replied Rosina, "already seize upon me—all, all insupportable; your manner, the language I overheard; alas, my heart beats now in anguish, it will never beat in joyfulness again!"

"Poor child, thou art weeping," said Christian, "and yet the cause of thy tears is unknown to thee—it must be told; therefore, Rosina, here look upon this miniature, admire when I tell thee the painter was successful, every feature is correct.

"Beautiful!" said Rosina; "though not my mother's features strictly, yet greatly they resemble her."

"Yes, Rosina, tho being whose likeness is here so skilfully portrayed," continued the old man, "was like my wife, possessing the same mild beauty, the same winning grace. My first child was a daughter, I called her Christine, and she grew up in loveliness and innocence. We then resided in Vienna, where I enjoyed wealth, yea, and rank, for I was Count of Leitzenberg. She was the darling of my young wife, my pride; a young father's love is ever mingled with pride, an old one's with anxiety, even too often with misery. She was dutiful, amiable and accomplished, and when she was of an age to be introduced into the fashionable world, crowds of admirers flocked to my princely mansion. Among others, a young Englishman of rank was the most favoured; for he was formed in the full mould of manly beauty, was insinuating, accomplished, all that could render him attractive—he could please the aged and the youthful, the serious and the gay. I was then but thirty-seven years of age, my knowledge of the world limited, and I received, admired, loved him, for my warm heart, which sorrow more than age has changed, believed him all that he seemed. He proposed for Christine, she loved him, and I and her mother consented, and the day for their nuptials was appointed. Ere that day arrived, he pressed me; I suspected naught, she gave me the last kiss of innocence she ever bestowed, and the carriage drove off. Rosina, he betrayed her, and yet dared to restore her to my arms. I know not how it was, but when I extended my hand, and received her's as she alighted from the vehicle, a chill came over me and I fainted. I was carried to my chamber, she followed, pale and trembling; her betrayer fled—from that hour I have never beheld him. The day appointed for their union arrived, the guests assembled, the bride adorned—although three weeks had elapsed since we had seen him, yet we did not suspect wrong, for he had written that business would detain him from the city until the day which was to make him happy; yet he came not—we sent to his hotel, and was informed, that he had set off for England! Then suspicion seized upon me; I flew to Christine's apartment, all adorned as it was for the bridal,—told her that her lover had fled from Vienna. She shrieked violently, convulsion following convulsion. Oh, what anxiety did I suffer then; I suspected her guilty, yet I could not accuse her, for I feared that she was dying. Many weeks elapsed, and she recovered; I rejoiced at it, for I loved her even in her shame. Whatever may be the errors of a child, Rosina, a parent cannot divest himself of that feeling which binds his child to his heart, uniting it with every fibre, each one seeming to break with every error that the child commits. Events like these seldom can be smothered—the babbling nurse discovered the truth in the ravings of Christine, and repeated the foul tale—once abroad, it flew from circle to circle, and in the midst of this calamity, I became a bankrupt. Fancied friends deserted me, boasted credit forsook me, and I fled from Vienna with my wife and child to this solitude. Here you were born, yes, Rosina, you, my innocent, artless child, was the offspring of Christine. I loved her; in thy innocent baby smile all the feelings of a parent were again revived, and when I saw Christine a pale cold corpse, (for she died in giving thee birth,) I swore thou ne'er shouldst want while I had a roof to shelter, a crust to share with thee."

Pale and trembling, Rosina sank weeping into the arms of her grandfather.

"Then I am but thy grandchild," she exclaimed, "yet my affection for thee seems increased rather than diminished by the intelligence—still let me call thee father, for more than father thou hast been to me; still let me cheer thy age, and in my love forget the errors of my helpless mother—but Wilfred"—

"He was my son—I had hoped," said Christian, "he would have removed the thorn that rankled in my heart, yet heaven disposed it otherwise, and I submit"

Here ended the conversation: the disclosure of the secret seemed to remove a weight of sorrow from Christian's heart—he no longer evinced that distrustfulness towards Rosina which previously had caused her such uneasiness. Eighteen years had matured the beauty of our heroine; she had persevered in her attention towards her parent, and he so far relaxed his strictness, that he permitted her to exchange visits with a few of the neighbours, and accept invitations to some of their simple festivities.

It was at the celebration of the birth-day of Catharine Leith, a valley favourite, and friend of Rosina's, that among the guests there assembled, there was a strange youth of distinction, who, travelling through Germany, and hearing of this valley, gratified his desire to behold it by this visit. As a stranger to whom hospitality was due, he was invited to be a partaker of the innocent festival, and he cheerfully availed himself of the invitation. Here he beheld our heroine, and her beauty and artlessness delighted him—he was of England; his form was symmetry itself; his full dark eyes, his beautiful and intelligent countenance, attracted the admiration of all, and among them, Rosina's; she danced with him, conversed with him, sung with him, for there was an easiness in his manners that banished every idea of his being a stranger, and impressed the mind with a belief that he was a friend or old companion. So was it with Rosina; she in artless inexperience forgot that it was the first time she ever had beheld him, and permitted him to attend her home.

She invited him to enter the cottage—he did so, but she knew not how to introduce him to her grandfather, for she was ignorant of his name. Christian rose on their entrance; he gazed on the youth for an instant, and his countenance was clouded with anger.

"Rosina," he abruptly said, "it is time to retire—stranger, good night to you; it is beyond our hour of entertaining visitors—my daughter thanks you for your protection."

The stranger bowed, but replied not—he turned to bid Rosina good night—she lingered and returned his bow, while Christian, repeating his good night, closed the door upon the youth. Rosina retired to her chamber, but, for the first time in her life, sleep forsook her—a strange feeling had been awakened in her bosom; pleasing yet perplexing—the beautiful, agreeable stranger was constantly before her imagination. "Sure that must be his voice," she exclaimed and she listened, while a full, clear and melodious voice sung the following

SERENADE.

Rose of the valley, the moon is on high,
Rosina awake, for thy lover is near thee;
All nature is calm 'neath the mild summer sky,
Then arouse thee, my fair one, nor fear thee.
The nightingale carols on rose-tree and spray,
While I 'neath thy lattice now offer my lay:
No harm can come nigh thee,
Then, sweet, do not fly me,
Then arise from thy pillow, bid sleep hence away;
Rose of the valley, love waits for thee:
Rose of the valley, oh come down to me.

"Yes," said Rosina, "it is surely the young stranger, and should my father hear him, I dread the consequences of his anger. I cannot go down to him; he would justly censure me, and—yes, I will venture to open the lattice." She did so, and the stranger repeated,

"Rose of the valley, love waits for thee;
Rose of the valley, come down to me."

"Nay, I may not," whispered Rosina; "I tremble even to do this, for I greatly fear that I am now acting improperly. Go, I pray you, from beneath the lattice—should my father wake, he would be greatly incensed."

"Rosina," replied the stranger, "thy image has taken possession of my soul. I cannot sleep, and I am sure that I love thee beyond existence."

"I must not listen to thee; you are a stranger to me," returned the maiden—"I entreat of you to leave this—it becomes me not to listen to such language from one I do not know. Good night."

The stranger lingered—gazed—sighed—gazed—and she, youth yet unpracticed in the wiles of love, thought, "he is all loveliness," he thought, "all artlessness and virtue, and I cannot drive her image from my mind."

On the following morning, he again visited the cottage—Rosina was there alone, for Christian, as was his custom, had gone to take his morning walk along the margin of the lake.

"How fortunate I am," exclaimed the youth, "to find thee here and alone. Since last happy evening, you have had sole possession of my mind, nay, of my heart, Rosina."

"Sir," returned the blushing girl, "this is the language of flattery; I must not hearken to it."

"No," replied the youth, "you wrong me—I am indeed sincere—I feel that I never can be happy without you. All that I behold in Germany wins my admiration—your majestic forests, your mountains, lakes, all fill me with delight, and you, the most beauteous being I ever have beheld, fill me with love."

He dropped on his knee, and seizing the hand of the embarrassed girl, pressed it to his lips. While in this posture, Christian entered; for a moment he remained silent, but his features soon displayed the angry feelings of his heart—he violently drew Rosina from the youth, and raised his arm as though to strike him prostrate.

"Hold," shrieked Rosina, and she seized his uplifted arm, "would you strike a stranger and within your own house?"

"Yes, girl," he replied, "when I find him endeavouring to rob me of the dearest treasure it contains." Then addressing the youth he added, "Villain, who are you?"

"I am not a villain," calmly replied the interrogated—"nor do I seek to rob thee of what thou hast justly called the dearest treasure of your house. I love Rosina, would woo her, wed her honorably. I am an English nobleman, inheriting the wealth and title of Sir Clayton Edwards."

"Ha," cried the old man, "is there an offspring of that miscreant beneath my roof? Nature cries out retaliation! he robbed me of my child; why now may I not deprive him of the being dearest to him on earth." In his anger the old man rushed towards the youth, who stood unmoved and fearless; but as he raised his arm to strike him, it fell harmless again by his side. "No, murder! I cannot harm one so beautiful, so noble looking—I will not. Boy, boy, thy father injured me deeply, yet his crime shall not be revenged on thee."

"Why all this phrenzy?" said the youth—"I am not the son of Clayton Edwards, though, as I already have said, his wealth and title is inherited by me. He was my uncle, and dying unmarried, made me his heir. Surely you cannot be Count Christian of Leitzenberg?"

"I am—at least I was, until he made me the peasant, Christian Vangorden."

"Then," said Clayton, "I am amply repaid for all the anxiety which my visit to Germany occasioned—when you are calm, I have a duty to discharge, which I promised my uncle on his death-bed to fulfil, if you yet lived, and had not left Germany."

"Discharge it now, boy," said Christian; "my anger, like the storms of my native country, is violent, but of short duration. Rosina, my poor terrified child, retire, but ere you go, receive my kiss of free forgiveness."

"Nay, let Rosina remain," requested Clayton, "if indeed she is, as I suspect, the daughter of my uncle."

"Your suspicion is correct, young man," replied Christian; "so sit thee down, Rosina, and listen to the story of thy father's death."

"It is soon told," commenced the youth—"My uncle shortly after his arrival from Vienna, some twenty years ago, was seized with a fever of the brain, which deprived him of his reason. Even when his bodily health was restored, his faculties were lost, and he was placed in the asylum for lunatics; he remained there until within two years when he was released, restored indeed to reason, but melancholy and emaciated. He was ardently attached to my father, and when he died his fondness was transferred to me; he would have me often read to him, and would frequently relate the stories of his life, and among them that of Christine. One day he bade me take my pen and write what he should dictate—it was his will, by which he made me heir to his wealth and title, on condition that I should seek you, if yet you existed and pay you an annuity of three thousand pounds, and the like sum to Christine, if yet she lived—he soon after died, charging me as I have already told you, to visit Germany, and endeavor to discover you—and that I have succeeded in doing so, is a happiness, a relief of mind beyond expression."

Clayton here took Rosina's hand, and continued—"Christian, I loved this beautiful flower of the valley, I have no reason in this discovery to swerve from the declaration, that I would woo and honorably wed her; in your presence I ask her love, intreat her to sanction the request I now make of thee, to let me when next I kiss her hand, to press it pledged to me."

Tears started in the old man's eyes, he gazed on Rosina; consent was in her blush and on her smile, though she could not utter it; he embraced Clayton and placed Rosina's hand in his.

"I believe you love her, though you have not known her long; she is worthy of thee young man; fully, truly worthy of thee; cherish her fondly, and may every blessing attend thee—abandon her and may every curse it can deal be on thee, and render thy life miserable, joyless."

The blushing girl received the blessing of old Christian.

It soon was known in the valley that Rose Vangorden was in a short time to be married to the handsome young nobleman of England. The old women marvelled how so simple a girl could make so good a match, and the young ones sent to Vienna for new caps, ribbons, &c. in the hope that as good luck might be one day theirs.

On the happy day of their union Rosina invited all the neighbours; among them was the smiling Catherine Lutz, who was likewise united on the same day to Casper, Hines a worthy young fellow, who had long loved the rosy round faced lass, who received a bridal portion in money and Rosina's native cottage, in testimony of former friendship from our heroine.

In a few days after the celebration of her nuptials, Rosina, her husband and grandfather, started for England, where they arrived after a short journey.

They affectionately cheered the remaining days of old Christian; his spirits revived in contemplating the felicity of his Rosina, and his dying prayer was for the continuation of the blessings descending on Christine.

ALCANZOR.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.

This has long been, and is yet considered by many, as a subject upon which there exists much doubt. Love is an involuntary passion, and may be possessed by all in a greater or less degree. How many there are who at their first meeting, have permitted their hearts to be led captive, and to be bound by the cords of love, and thus vainly indulge their fancies without one single gleam of hope, of ever being able to advance any further.

Others, who cannot consistently with the rules of modesty which characterize them, or with those of propriety by which they are governed, disclose to the objects of their affection, the pure love and attachment they possess for them, and in this situation, they involuntarily permit their frail tenement to be wasted away, and at length, instead of obtaining those who have thus unconsciously caused such withering but irresistable sensations, are received into the cold embraces of the earth. Doubtless there are many, who are now settled in life and who could say, that they have experienced it to be the case, that the attachments they have formed were at first sight.—And it is so with many who have made known their first attachments; and although those warm feelings have not been returned, it remains almost as firm as ever. And after having consented to visit that sacred alter of hymen with others, they still possess a large portion of their first attachment, and which will defy the luxuriant, and busy scenes of life, and the gloomy and oppressive hours of adversity to expel from their hearts.

ALMORAN.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

TO EDWIN.

Now Edwin, as thou hast evinced upon a late occasion a powerful capacity for dictatorship, and has offered a nice discrimination between ancient and modern manners, I am not diffident to make thee acquainted with the fatal effects which thy animadversions had upon the mind of my once beloved Diana, for knowest thou that this fair maiden and thy afflicted friend had agreed, that upon some future day an endearing alliance should be consummated,—with joyful anticipation did I look forward for the accomplishment of my highest ambition: but thou mayest judge my astonishment, and compassionate my feelings, when with painful sensations I relate my late discomfiture. As it was my constant practice to devote all my leisure time in the enjoyment of the company of one of the fairest of her sex, but when I paid her my last visit, and had entered her dwelling, I advanced for the purpose of taking her hand as usual, and give her my accustomed apostolic salutations; upon my near approach of her person, she started back, and exclaimed, what doest thou imagine me to be one of those "*flirts*," which Edwin has deciphered, no, Ephraim, that appellation shall never be applied to my future deportment, I shall from this time forward make Edwin my oracle, and I am determined to "*reject*" thee until I "*attend*" thee and by that means make thee a "*respectable lover*;" for the "*venerable old lady*," Edwin's prototype, hath declared that no "*lover*" is "*respectable*," unless made so by their repelling system, and Ephraim, I will have thee to notice, that I have formed a determination to make an experiment of the "*venerable old lady's*" and Edwin's hypothesis. Thou mayest judge my surprise and consternation at this unexpected rebuff; I assure thee Edwin, that I retreated from her dwelling with more than common precipitation. Thou Edwin hast certainly made a convert of my fair intended, and my apprehension does not terminate at this juncture, but I am fearful that thou hast gained her affections, as there appears more congeniality of soul between thee and that unfaithful maiden, and proved thyself my successful rival, and that faithless Dinah hast preferred thee and thy philosophical manner of courtship, in preference of the former uninterrupted dalliances of her once faithful

EPHRAIM DOUBTFUL.

THE INSOLVENT.

"I have a matter to mention to you in confidence," said young Mr. Grist to his neighbor Peter Prince, one morning—"You see I have got together a very handsome property, two farms, three or four houses, and with all enough to support me during the remainder of my days in peace and plenty."

"It gives me great pleasure to learn," said the old man, "that my young friend has been so fortunate as, in a few years, to realize what I have been aiming at for forty, and have hardly gained—an independence—and all by honest thrift doubtless."

"Honest, aye, you know I always sustained a clear reputation: but there is one grand point to gain yet: a finishing stroke to put to the business, and I must have your assistance."

"At your service," said Mr. Prince, "what shall I do for you?"

"My debts—my debt, Peter, they are in the way—I must apply the brush to them, or I never shall be worth a groat. The Insolvent Act you know will fix this matter, and for the present I wish you to take a conveyance of all my property, while I slip through the crucible."

Mr. Prince was a purely honest man, of the old school, but he had lived too long in the modern world to fall into hysterics, at the bare mention of such a proposal. He neither started, nor turned pale, nor pricked up his ears. But modestly told Mr. Grist, that he was sorry to hear such a proposition from him; and suggested in the most polite terms his doubt as to the entire correctness of such a course as he had mentioned.

But Grist, however, had been taught in a far less conscientious school. What the last generation would have called swindling or theft, downright roguery—he had learned to distinguish by the less grating appellations of cunning, shrewdness and craft. To make away one's property for the purpose of defrauding honest creditors, Ned Grist, like a good many other fashionables, considered rather as an act of superior wisdom, than as a scandalous and degrading crime—and that a man deserved praise forsooth, instead of deserving a room in the State Prison. Acting on this theory himself; having long held it; and seeing moreover numerous instances around him in the world, not only of men acquiring property in this very way, but of men who having thus acquired their fortunes lived in the world honored and courted: it was scarcely to be wondered at, that he should importune Mr. Prince to assist him—for even these fashionable rogues seldom venture [illegible] you do with your creditors of the Great Spring factories."

"They must all have the cut," replied Grist, "I intend to deal with perfect honor and fairness in this business, and it shall never be said that I made fish of one and flesh of another."

"What, then, cut off the widows and orphans, the poor day-labourers, and mechanics, will you have no mercy on them?"

"Mercy!" replied Grist, rather astonished at the singular turn the conversation was taking—"you'll allow, Mr. Prince, that mercy, like charity ought to begin at home, and the step I am about taking is absolutely necessary to preserve my property. I must take care of myself first therefore."

"Excellent reasoning," said Peter, "wait until to-morrow, and I will be ready with an answer."

"It is well said the young gentleman, rather out of humour that his neighbour should be so scrupulous, "but remember, if you decline the honour, I can easily find a friend who will not."

They parted, and Mr. Prince after giving the case a thorough consideration, took up his determination. The next morning his friend called on him again, and found him willing to undertake the trust; the deeds were regularly made out and acknowledged—and Mr. Prince became the legal owner of all Grist's property.

To complete the game was an easy task. Grist put on a long face, and while he laughed in his sleeves, plead perfect poverty: went on the limits; swore he was not worth five pounds, &c. &c. and came out a new member of society; able, as he boasted, to snap his fingers at the world, as he owed nothing. But the Devil sometimes cheats his customer when they little dream of it.

A few weeks after his liberation, Grist called upon the old gentleman to release him from his agency, by making a final settlement of the property in his family. Mr. Prince met him with a grave face, and in answer told him that he could not by any means acknowledge that his neighbour Grist had any interest or right whatever in the property in question, because to entertain such an idea would be to charge him directly with committing perjury, when he swore he had no such right and interest. And that further, as the property really in fact belonged to other people than Mr. Grist, having been purchased out of their money he felt it his duty to put the true owners in possession.

Mr. Grist was thunder struck: and after in vain attempting to persuade himself and Prince that this new idea was all a joke, he abandoned the gramd in utter despair; and after two or three fits of melancholy, turned himself over to labor for a decent livelihood. In the mean time Mr. Prince called the creditors of the insolvent together, and made a fair distribution of the whole estate among them.

THE HONOR OF IRELAND,
Or the excellence of its Ancient Police.

Under the Government of O'Brien, one of the old Irish kings, such a spirit of justice, virtue and equity, prevailed among the people, that a person who carried valuable property about him, and even a defenceless female, might traverse the realm without fear of injury or molestation. "A young lady, (says Dr. Warner,) adorned with jewels and a costly dress, undertook a journey alone, from one end of the kingdom to another, with only a wand in her hand, at the top of which was a ring of exceeding great value; and such an impression had the laws and government of this monarch made on the minds of all the people, that no attempt was made upon

her honor, nor was she robbed of her clothes or jewels."

The incident is thus versified in Moore's Melodies, and it has furnished a pleasing subject for the exercise of the talents of two most ingenious artists.

Rich and rare were the gems she wore,
And a bright gold ring on her wand she bore;
But, oh! her beauty was far beyond
The sparkling gems and snow-white wand.

Lady! dost thou not fear to stray
So lonely and lovely, through this bleak way?
Are Erin's sons so good or so cold
As not to be tempted by woman or gold?

Sir Knight! I feel not the least alarm;
No son of Erin will offer me harm:
For, tho' they love women and gold a store,
Sir Knight, they love honor and virtue more.

On she went, and her maiden smile
In safety lighted her round the Green Isle;
And blessed for ever is she who relied
Upon Erin's honor and Erin's pride.

THE MISCELLANIST.

METHOD, as Mrs. More says, is the very hinge of business; and there is no method without PUNCTUALITY. Punctuality is important, because it subserves the peace and good-temper of a family: the want of it not only infringes on necessary duty, but sometimes excludes this duty. Punctuality is important as it gains time: it is like packing things in a box: a good packer will get in half as much more as a bad one. The calmness of mind which it produces, is another advantage of punctuality: a disorderly man is always in a hurry: he has no time to speak with you, because he is going elsewhere: and, when he gets there, he is too late for his business, or he must hurry away to another before he can finish it. It was a wise maxim of the Duke of Newcastle—"I do one thing at a time." Punctuality gives weight to character. "Such a man has made an appointment: then I know he will keep it." And this generates punctuality in you: for, like other virtues, it propagates itself: servants and children must be punctual, where their leader is so. Appointments, indeed, become debts: I owe you punctuality, if I have made an appointment with you; and have no right to throw away your time if I do my own. *Cecil.*

Every man should aim to do one thing well. If he dissipates his attention on several objects, he may have excellent talents entrusted to him, but they will be entrusted to no good end. Concentrated on a proper object, they might have a vast energy; but, dissipated on several, they will have none. Let other objects be pursued, indeed; but only so far as they may subserve the main purpose. By neglecting this rule, I have seen Frivolity and Futility written on minds of great power; and, by regarding it, I have seen very limited minds acting in the first rank of their profession—I have seen a large capital and a great stock dissipated, and the man reduced to beggary: and I have seen a small capital and stock improved to great riches. *Ibid.*

THE SAILOR'S DEPARTURE.

O fresh blows the gale o'er the wide mantling ocean,
And proudly the frigate repels the white foam;
And high beats my heart with tumultuous emotion,
On leaving for fortune, my dear native home.

Perhaps, for the last time, my father has blest me,
I see his white locks, and the tear on his cheek;
And my mother—how close to her bosom she prest me!
And kissed me, and sobbed, as her kind heart would break.

I may roam through the wide world, and friendship may court me,
And love on my heart its soft characters trace;
But ne'er shall affection lend ought to support me
So sacred—so pure as the parting embrace.

Friends and protectors! when danger surrounds me,
When pleasure, when wealth, spread their lures for my fame,
That moment good angels shall hover around me,
To chase every thought would dishonour your name.

EDUCATION.

An industrious and virtuous education of children is a better inheritance for them than a great estate. To what purpose is it, said Crates, to heap up great riches, and have no concern what manner of heirs you leave them to?

The foundation of knowledge and virtue is laid in our childhood, and without an early care and attention we are almost lost in our very cradles; for the principles we imbibe in our youth, we carry commonly to our graves. It is education that makes the man. To speak all in a few words, children are but blank paper, ready indifferently for any impression, good or bad; for they take all upon credit, and it is much in the power of the first comer to write saint or devil upon it, which of the two he pleases; so that one step out of the way of the institution is enough to poison the peace and reputation of a whole life. There is, however, in some tempers, such a natural barrenness, that, like the sands of Arabia, they are never to be cultivated or improved; and some will never learn any thing, because they understand every thing too soon. Give me, says Quintilian, (among his excellent rules for instructing youth,) a child that is sensible of praise, and touched with glory, and that will cry at the shame of being outdone, and I will keep him to his business by emulation; reproof will afflict, and honor will encourage him, and I shall not fear to cure him of his idleness.

There is no man obliged to live so free from passion, as not in some cases to show some resentment. There are injuries, affronts, &c. that are frequently met with in our tour thro' life, where it would be rather a social stupidity than virtue, to do otherwise. I do not mean revenge, for that must ever be wrong, but by a proper resentment, so that the injurer may not be encouraged to commit a second injury.

THE PETITION OF THE LETTER *H*.

To the inhabitants of Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Shropshire, &c. England.

Whereas by you I have been driven
From house, from home, from hope, from *heaven*;
And placed by your most learn'd society
In exile, anguish, and anxiety,
And used (without one just pretence)
With arrogance and insolence;
I hereby ask full restitution,
And beg you'll mend your elocution.

ANSWER.

Whereas, we've rescued you, ingrate,
From *hell*, from *horror* and from *hate*;
From horse-pond, *hedge*hill, and from *halter*,
And consecrated you an *altar*—
We think you need no restitution,
And shall not change our elocution.

OBJECTS OF SIGHT.

It has been calculated, that objects are visible at the distance of 3,436 times their diameter, if viewed by eyes perfectly organized, and through the common medium of common daylight equally diffused from the organ to the object; but in proportion as the comparative degree of light is greater upon the object than the eye, this power of seeing it at a distance will be extended; and in proportion as it is less, it will be shortened. We can see a burning coal by night at least one hundred times as far as we can see the same coal extinct by daylight, and the difference is proportionately great between looking out at an obscure room upon objects in sunshine, and looking from sunshine at objects in an obscure room.

From the Evening Gazette.

LA FAYETTE.

After a residence of nearly twelve months in the United States, General La Fayette has at last returned to Europe. Hitherto we have somehow abstained from saying a single word on the extraordinary spectacle by which his visit has been throughout distinguished. We have, like all mankind, been struck, made as it were by enchantment, with the contagious and unpurchased homage of a million of free people. We have stood in almost stupid wonder, while so many entire days of classic triumphs—so much higher than classic feeling, were performing and bursting around us: hardly knowing, indeed, whether we had to deal with the honest excitement of a real and gallant people, or were cheated by the solemn fantasies of a race of Bedlamites. It was not, in fact, till after the blinded pageant had passed away, that we could bring ourselves to talk soberly either of its fitness or its reality. At last, however, the question does rush upon our minds—Why have all these things been? If it is it that for twelve months we have heard of nothing but processions, feastings, and jubilees, among a people pre-eminent among all men for moral jealousy, and stubbornness? What can this, or any man have done, to turn upon himself the dazzling lustre of so many millions of eyes; to call down blessings from so inestimable a host of uplifted hands; and to feel the honors of gratitude to a mighty people wafted to his bosom as by the voice of a single man? What is it, in fact, that has swayed the hearts of these stout republicans throughout every one of their twenty-four communities; that has hurried, all along the east line, every woman from her distaff and every infant from its cradle, to shout on the steps of a total stranger to their blood; and has now melted so many purring cries and interests into the general prayer and regret, thankfulness, and safety? This is not any thing like a venal sycophancy to dignity, or riches, or descent; it is not the conventional homage of one great authority to another; nor can it be placed even among the reasonable but frigid trophies of a mere general merit. It is too stupendous, too immediate, too much akin to the burning stake of children towards a parent. It is a portion of the unbounded gratitude of a gallant people to the founder of their freedom. It is no mere temporary return of any present benefit; but a part of the perpetual worship owing to an author of their political existence.

It is the homage of America to the Nestor of the Revolution. Her early warriors are now no more. Her Franklins and Washingtons have long since sunk, one after another amid the tears of their people, into an illustrious tomb. One commander alone remains who fought at Flatbush, at Brandywine, and at Lexington. What wonder, then, that the honors and almost the merits of the extinguished mighty should seem to concentrate around their sole surviving fellow? Generation after generation has sundered him from every thing that in America could extirpate rivalry, and sting to passion. He left them in a feverish and bloody infancy; he has returned in their peaceful and majestic manhood. He left them worn, divided and impoverished; he found them strong, unanimous and rich. He has come to see the grain quietly waving over the fields of slaughter; to find their once vacant harbours crowded with a gallant navy; their unsheltered beaches screened by impregnable works; their swampy forests answered with a gay and growing population. And he can say what no living leader can say with him: "This is partly my work; in the hours of a corrupted state I digested the manuel of freedom; hemmed round by the blandishments of luxury, I preserved the spirit of independence; I forsook the court for the camp; I adopted danger for ease; and here are my rewards!" It was the younger Scaliger, we believe, who would have preferred the honor of writing a single ode of Horace, to the Empire of Germany, and he was right. But what are the honors of all the odes of all the Horaces that ever lived, to the pride of a patriot's bosom, to the outbursting of a nation's gratitude? After all there is much more in these things than the merit or the praise of any one person, or any one set of persons. It is not man individually, but man collectively that is here chiefly concerned. These rewards, and these deservings, are, in fact, the recognition, by nature, of her own nobility; they form the evidence which she bears to the eternity of her own character; they are proud effusions of her Dii Penates, to the Power which bestowed that character upon her.

ENGLISH NEWS.

According to the estimate of the French engineers who were in Egypt with Bonaparte, the whole expense of a deep canal, which would connect the Arabic Gulf with the Nile, and the Mediterranean, make Africa an island, and shorten the voyage from Marseilles to Bombay, one half, would not exceed £700,000.

Her Excellency the Marchioness Wellesley, has given a donation of £50 to the Roman Catholic Chapel in Marlborough-street, Dublin.

The Rev. H. H. Milman, author of 'Fazio,' &c. has a dramatic poem in the press called 'Anne Boleyn.'

GREECE AND TURKEY.

The Reschid Pacha, has again been defeated and obliged to raise the siege of Missolonghi, notwithstanding the orders of the Grand Seignor—"Missolonghi or thy head." Great alarm exists at Constantinople, and the Porte has rejected all intervention of foreign powers, and has determined to try a sixth campaign.

Extract of a private letter dated September 26th, from Zante. "Reschid Pacha, not being discouraged by the fruitless assaults he has made upon Missolonghi, and stimulated by the orders of the Grand Seignor, who said, "Missolonghi or thy head," commenced a terrible attack upon that place about eight days ago. A breach was opened in the fortress, troops rushed in and made themselves masters of two bastions, when the Greeks threw aside their muskets, and falling sword in hand upon the assailants, routed and put them to flight. The Pacha, after this defeat, caused a fortification to be raised of earth, and upon it he established five pieces of cannon of heavy calibre, with which he battered the interior of the fortress. The Christians being unable to silence their fire, conceived the project of burning the Turks in their batteries. They contrived a mine, and the works were so skilfully conducted that not one of the barbarians escaped the explosion. This disaster determined Reschid Pacha to retreat to Hypochori, upon the Evenus. Ibrahim Pacha, after having left a garrison at Tripolitza, marched upon Mistra, where he burnt two houses and some churches. Proceeding afterwards upon Hardonnica, he was stopped by the Greeks, who were entrenched in some towers with a drawbridge. He was making preparations for a seige, when the Hellenest army, under Coloc troni and other Captains, came up and attacked him. The action was brisk, and the Pacha being unable to make either his cavalry or troops of the line manœuvre in the crags of the woody mountains, was compelled to retreat, after having lost 1200 men. He retired into a country adjacent to Monembasia, called Pente Alonia, where he is closely pressed by the Greeks. M. Regnault de St. Jean d' Angely, (son of the Minister of State under the Empire) continues at Napoli the organization of a corps of cavalry; Col. Fabvier is training the troops of a l' Europeenne; artillery officers teach the Greek cannon to manœuvre; and every thing is in preparation for a sixth campaign."

The enormous sum of eighteen millions four hundred thousand francs is paid annually to the city of Paris for the privilege of keeping public gaming houses, which, says a Paris paper, is a larger amount than is received by all the collectors of the direct taxes in the capital.

The bills of mortality in London are stated to have been unusually large during the month of October, and particularly during the week ending on the 3d ult. There died during the five weeks ending at the above period, of the four principal diseases with which the city is most generally affected—by fever, 108; by inflammation, 295; by measles, 116; and by casual small-pox, 161.

On the 1st and 2d October last, in the department of Yonne, in France, in the space of twenty hours, fourteen persons, men, women, and children, were bitten by one mad wolf. Six of them died of *hydrophobia* after the twentieth day; and, altogether, five only survived their wounds at the end of October, and of these the death of three by hydrophobia was deemed inevitable by the physicians.

A late London paper notes the trial of a case which recently occurred in the Court of King's Bench. It was an action brought against the proprietors of a stage coach, for negligently and improperly yoking an unruly horse to the carriage, whereby it was overturned, and the elbow of the plaintiff dislocated. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, four hundred pounds.

It was said a body of 24,000 Egyptian troops had been collected in the vicinity of Cairo, and were training by General Boyer and a number of other French officers.

The English barque Mentor, from Isle of France to Batavia, having 41 persons on board, upset in the night, and all perished except a Mr. Dumestic, or Frimestic, an American, and two seamen, who reached Moco-Mocko in the boat.

Fauntleroy's banking-house, or rather that of Marsh, Tracey, & Co. in Bennet-street, Oxford-street, is, it seems, likely to be converted into a hotel of a superior character, but some delays are said to have taken place in making good the title, and in effecting the complete transfer of this portion of the bankrupt's property. Mrs. Fauntleroy (the mother) is a party. She claimed, by virtue of her husband, on whom it had been in some way settled, one-fifth of the house; and in that demand, the assignees and their legal advisers were obliged eventually to acquiesce. Then Mrs. Fauntleroy is alleged to have claimed *all* the fixtures in the house value 200 or 300l. To that claim there is some demur, and it still remains unsettled; but it is thought that it will be adjusted in Mrs. Fauntleroy's favour.

Captain Brewster, of the ship Pagoda, arrived at Boston in 119 days from Calcutta, informs that the Burmese war was suspended, owing to the wet season, and that it was very sickly among the European troops; that the cholera morbus was making great ravages among the natives of Calcutta, no less than 1900 having fallen victims to that disorder the last 19 days previous to his departure.

New Novel by the Author of Waverly.—We have got a hint, says the Glasgow Courier, that the unquenchable fire of this great mind is again to diffuse its genial influence through literary Europe, and that the "unknown" has forthcoming, as the fruits of his late leisure, (for such a few months of recreation are to him) a new work, the scene of which is laid in his native land—the scene indeed of his best. "The fertile shores of Fife," supply some original personages and interesting incidents from among the natives, who have long personified the peculiar prejudices and daring of the Sea Coast of Scotland.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

——As if an angel spoke,
I hear the solemn sound. *Young.*

Hark to the deep-toned chime of that bell,
As it breaks on the midnight air;
Seems it not telling a funeral knell?
'Tis the knell of the parting year.
Before the bell shall have ceased its chime,
The year shall have sunk in the ocean of time.

Judge Porter has been honorably acquitted on all the charges. This trial has taken up eleven days, and the attention of the Senate of Pennsylvania has been closely and unremitted. Much ability was displayed by the counsel on both sides.

The Governor has appointed Isaac D. Barnard, Esq. Secretary of the Commonwealth, in the room of Molton C. Rogers, Esq. resigned.

The question which has so long been agitated in the German Lutheran Congregations of St. Michael's and Zion in this city, as to whether there should be English preaching in one of the churches, was finally determined in the negative, on Tuesday last, by a large majority.

It is feared that the sloop Express, Capt. Myers, one of Mr. Patton's line of Packets from Philadelphia to Wilmington, N. C. is lost. She sailed from this port about five weeks ago, and has not since been heard of. Mr. Patton has been singularly unfortunate in losing the vessels on his line, this being the third vessel lost since the 1st of June last.

No business of much importance was transacted in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania during the last week. Indeed, so many members were absent, that it was difficult at times to preserve a quorum.

Three quarters of the newspapers we open contain accounts of Fires. The old story of "its being supposed the work of an incendiary" is discontinued, and these calamities are now generally attributed to their more probable cause—carelessness.

A Fire broke out on Thursday forenoon in a house on the west side of Franklin Court, Market-street. Some damage was done to the roof, and considerable injury sustained within. The house was occupied by Mr. Adams, and the fire, it is stated, was caused by a foul chimney.

A fire broke out on the roof of a house in Cincinnati, Ohio, occupied by the Medical College of that place, on the 20th ult. It was extinguished without damage, excepting to the anatomical preparations in wax, which were injured in the removal.

The Schuylkill was frozen over on Wednesday night for the third time this winter. On Monday morning it was quite free from ice.

Gov. Troup has exercised the prerogative of office, by refusing his signature to the bill, which had passed the two Houses of the Legislature of Georgia, for dividing the State into Districts for the election of Representatives to Congress. That bill, therefore, has not become a law.

The Governor of Mississippi, Walter Leak, Esq. died on the 17th November last.

The legislature of South Carolina has appropriated $10,000 for the use of the Medical College of that state.

The Nashville, Tenn. Republican states, that there were already nine candidates for the office of governor of that state, and several more expected! The election takes place in 1827.

Among the items of the expenses attending the reception of Gen. Lafayette, in Kentucky, is the following:—"Paid to John Cummins $35 for his great coat, taken off by mistake with Gen. Lafayette's baggage."

Governor Troup has been dangerously ill at Milledgeville, Geo.

Capt. Brotherton, of the Colombian armed brig Venezelor, who was charged before the U. States Circuit Court, now sitting in Baltimore, with enlisting men and increasing his armament contrary to the laws, has been acquitted.

The Hon. Ambrose Spencer, the present mayor of Albany, N. Y. has addressed a letter to the common council, informing them that he declines the honor of being a candidate for re-election.

Five persons escaped from the State Prison in Trenton last Monday night. A reward of ten dollars each is offered for their apprehension.

The whole of the regular army of the United States, including officers and privates, comprises only 5,719 men, and these are scattered over a vast territory.

The names of the two ships of the line on the stocks at the navy yard, Charlestown, Mass. are Virginia and Vermont, and the frigate recently commenced, Cumberland.

The Editors of the "Globe and Emerald" have devoted nearly four columns of the last number of their paper, to the subject of Mr. Kean's reception in Boston.

After eight ballotings, Philip Hone, Esq. was on Tuesday evening last, elected Mayor of New York in place of Wm. Paulding, Esq.

The Miners Journal of Saturday last says—"We have seen a specimen of bituminous coal, discovered in Pinegrove township, near Swatara. We are credibly informed, that appearances indicate the existence of considerable bodies of it.

The powder mill of Mr. John Stanton, about 70 miles from St. Louis, Miss. blew up a few weeks since. The explosion was heard 30 miles.

The Rev. Hooper Cumming, D. D. late of New-York, and formerly of Newark, died at Charleston, S. C. on the 25th ult.

We learn from Ohio, that the Miami Canal has been contracted for, to the distance of 48 miles, for $358,984, including 12 locks.—This is the most difficult part of the work—the remaining portion is now under contract for 82,518 dollars. The whole work will cost 27,252 less than the original estimate.

Nathaniel Swift, Esq. of Warren, Ct. was killed on the 4th December, by his son, Dr. N. Swift, Jr. who has been for several years in a state of insanity. The deceased was an officer of the revolution, and a worthy and respectable citizen.

The steam ship Robert Fulton, of New York, has been converted into a corvette—She is intended for the South American market.

James B. Ray, has been elected Governor, and J. H. Thompson, Lieutenant Governor, of the State of Indiana.

On Monday, the 19th ult. the German Friendly Society of Charleston, (S. C.) gave a sumptuous dinner to the Duke of Saxe Weimar, after having admitted him to honorary membership.

Spurious one dollar bills, purporting to be on the Mechanics Bank in New York, have been put in circulation in Albany, dated May 1, 1824, and signed E. Dudley, president, and S. S. Clay, cashier. These are fictitious names; the true names are Lynde Catlin, president, and Walter Meads, cashier.

Capt. Carr, of the brig Antelope, arrived at Charleston, S. C. from St. Thomas, states that such is the avidity with which the Slave trade is now carried on, and so extravagant the wages paid to seamen employed in prosecuting it, that many of our merchant vessels are deserted by their crews.

A letter from Pittsburg, of the 24th ult. states that the water had risen four feet, and that the steam boats, of which there were seven waiting, would be able to descend the river without further delay.

A schooner lately arrived at Detroit, loaded with oysters in the shell, which came from New York, via the Hudson river, the Grand Canal and Lake Erie. They were in good condition, very small, and were sold for six dollars a hundred.

The Legislature of South Carolina adjourned sine die, on Tuesday the 20th ultimo.

The legislature of Maine convened at Portland on the 4th instant.

The United States Engineer at Wilmington, North Carolina, has advertised to receive proposals for furnishing six millions of hard burned bricks, deliverable at the mouth of Cape Fear River, during the months of July, October and December, 1826. Proposals will be received until the 28th February next.

We learn from the New York papers that the Bank of Niagara has suspended payment and closed its doors.

It is stated that the sum of $40,000 was insured at Boston on the brig Grecian and cargo, recently burnt at New Orleans. It is supposed the fire was occasioned by a servant girl belonging to one of the negroes, or by combustion.

Mr. Beauchamp, accused and arrested for the murder of Solomon P. Sharpe, was examined at Frankfort Ken. on the 15th ult. before a Justices' Court, and committed for trial on strong evidence. It is said, that in addition to other circumstances, Mrs. Sharpe recognizes his voice as having been that of her husband's murderer.

The sum of $89,346 has been received by the collector at Rochester, New-York, for tolls upon the Erie canal, during the past season. This sum (says the Telegraph) constitutes *one-sixth* of all the tolls received from the Erie and Champlain canals, and enables the public at a distance to form a pretty correct estimate of the business and importance of Rochester.

A letter, received at Port-au-Prince, from Hamburg, states that the government of that Hanseatic city had recognized the independence of the Republic of Hayti, and that it had named for consul-general Mr. Weber, commission merchant, residing at Port-au-Prince.

The Legislature of the State of Delaware assembled at Dover, on the 3d inst.

The drawing of the New-York Literature Lottery, No. 3, which was to take place on the 4th inst. has been postponed until the 19th inst. when, it is advertised positively to take place.

About one hundred people of color are preparing to sail from Boston to Liberia, under the patronage or at the instigation of the Colonization Society. One of them is a man of about 70 years of age, who had resided many years at Newport, R. I. Several others belonged to the same place, where they gained a comfortable subsistence by industry, and were respected for their correct deportment.

Foreign arrivals, entered at the Custom House, Boston, during the year 1825. Ships 93—Barques 6—Brigs 411—Schooners 299—Sloops 8. Total, 817.

Letters from Mobile state that the steamboats Henry Clay and Cotton Plant, in ascending the river ran upon snags and sunk, both with valuable cargoes of merchandize. Loss estimated at $150,000.

Two black men named Marshall Elliott, and Fitchel, were executed at Georgetown, in Delaware, on the 15th Dec. the first for a nameless offence, and the latter for the murder of his master in July last.

It is said of Wm. G. Miller, an American, now in the service of the Greeks, that he was one of the four who crossed Missolonghi to Napoli di Romania, when Ibrahim Pacha was besieging the Mills, and one of the nine who held one hundred Arabs in check, affording time for a Greek regiment to be brought up against them.

A public dinner was given in honor of W. H. Crawford in Augusta, Geo. on Wednesday 21st Dec. last. A ball was to take place for the same purpose, the following evening.

Joseph Kent (now and for many years a Representative in Congress,) was, on Monday last, elected Governor of the State of Maryland for the ensuing year. The election was made by the General Assembly, in joint ballot of the two Houses, by a vote of 52 to 31. Of the minority, Dr. Tyler received 30 votes.

Men of the noblest dispositions think themselves happiest when others share with them in their happiness.

Copies of the ratified treaty between England and Colombia, were formally exchanged at London on the 7th November.

The Legislature of Maryland convened on the 28th ult. Benedict S. Semmes was elected Speaker of the House of Delegates, and John Brown, Chief Clerk. In appointing a committee to wait upon the Governor, a constitutional scruple arose whether he was the Governor or ex Governor—it was decided by a majority of one that he was Governor.

Governor Cass, of the Michigan Territory, arrived in Washington city last week.

An act has passed, during the present session of the Legislature of Alabama, for removing the Seat of Government from Cahawba to Tuscaloosa.

His excellency Governor Manning, of South Carolina, has issued a Proclamation, in which he offers a reward of Two Hundred Dollars, for the apprehension of Archibald Gasque, charged with the murder of John Sanders, of Marion District.

T. Wilson, Esq. late assistant Cashier of the Bank of the United States, has been appointed Cashier of the office of discount and deposite at New Orleans.

An act has passed the Legislature of Kentucky, for electing her Representatives to Congress in August, 1827, instead of August next.

One hundred dollars are offered in Boston, for the most approved plan of a Marine Railway.

The small pox, it has already been stated, is making frightful ravages in New Orleans. One or two physicians of that city are endeavouring, against the opposition "of certain ignorant persons," to prevail on the inhabitants to accept of the aid of vaccination.

The citizens of Boston have adopted measures for forming a society in the Capital of New England, for the encouragement of the manufacturing and mechanical arts.

A most destructive fire occurred in Charleston, S. C. on the morning of the 24th ult. which destroyed property amounting to 60,000 dollars and upwards. Some of our large cities have been singularly unfortunate of late.

The following toast was given at a tea party.

"The propagators of scandal and defamation:
May smoked tea and brackish water,
Sour bread and rancid butter,
Be the daily chare of such pests of society."

On Monday morning, the 2d inst. about ten o'clock, a young man by the name of William Strunk, in the employ of Mr. George Lentz, victualler, of Philadelphia, was attacked by one of those villains who have so lately infested the environs of the city, about two miles and a half from Darby, on the Springfield road. He presented a knife, about eighteen inches in length, to the young man's breast, threatening at the same time to take his life if he did not instantly deliver up his money;—the young man had an amount of $600 in his hat at the time. He replied that he would comply; but, instead of giving up his money, he drew from his side pocket a loaded pistol, and presented it at the villain, telling him if he persisted he would shoot him. The scoundrel immediately fled into the woods, and by this means made his escape. The neighbourhood was alarmed, and many persons went in pursuit of the villain. He is described as being a stout man, full face—had on a short blue coat and gray pantaloons.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUD.

The Boston Courier thus unravels the mystery, in which the late Custom-house transaction in Philadelphia, by which teas to an immense amount were taken from the possession of the collector (and by which the government are in a fair way to lose *nine hundred thousand dollars of revenue*) was involved. "Mr. Thompson imported an immense quantity of teas, which were landed at Philadelphia, but not being bonded according to law, were stored by the collector; but as the United States have no warehouses, they were put into the store of the importer, he keeping one key and the collector another. Afterwards, bonding a certain number of chests with certain marks, he applied to the proper officer for the certificates, that he might take from the warehouse those chests. He received from this officer the certificates of the whole, in order to *select* those which were regularly bonded. Being in possession of the whole, he took the opportunity to remove from the store as many chests as he pleased, and actually sold, supposable as certificates were obtained, a large quantity of these teas to a house in Boston, and a still larger quantity to a house in New-York. When the transaction was discovered by the collector, the teas thus sold were seized by the marshal, and are held to pay the duties. It is a question to be decided by a process of law, it is supposed, whether the innocent purchaser, who has in his possession the certificates,—which have been uniformly taken to be evidence of the payment or security of duties, shall suffer the loss."

COMMERCE OF PHILADELPHIA.

The following number of vessels have entered the Port of Philadelphia, from foreign places, during the interval between the 1st day of January and the 31st day of December, 1825.

	Ships.	Brigs.	Schrs.	Sloops.	
January,	3	4	4	0	
February,	3	12	5	0	
March,	8	23	17	0	
April,	15	27	9	0	
May,	6	26	10	0	
June,	8	15	11	0	
July,	8	31	16	1	
August,	13	25	11	0	
September,	7	30	18	1	
October,	11	17	8	1	
November,	5	21	15	0	
December,	5	24	13	0	—483

Of these there were from Great Britain and Ireland, 55, France, 20, Spain, 22, Portugal, 4, Russia, 5, British West Indies, 48, British American Colonies, 36, Danish West Indies, 12 Dutch do. 1, Spanish do. 95, Dutch East Indies, 2. British do. 1, Mexico, 44, Columbia, 36, Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 8, Brazils, 18, Hayti, 35, Germany and Holland, 13, Sweden, 1, Madeira, Cape de Verds and Teneriffe, 8, Italy and Sicily, 6, Chili, 1, China, 12. 483

Coasters,	1106
Vessels in distress,	6
Total	1684

The total amount of duties accruing on the 12 ships from Canton, is the sum of $1,973,205 36.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE MAYOR

Philadelphia, January 2d, 1826.

Robert W. Sykes, Esq. Attorney and Solicitor of the Corporation.
Thomas T. Stiles, Joseph Morris, Robert Brooke, } City Commissioners.
Robert H. Smith, Esq. City Clerk.
John Bogan, Collector of Water Rents.
George Heck, Joshua Henszey, } Clerks of High Street Market.
John Land, Clerk of Second street Market.
Henry Vollum, Clerk of Broad street Market.
Henry Meyers, jr. Corder of Wood, and Receiver of Wharfage at Race street or Sassafras Landing.
Benjamin Duncan, Principal Corder of Wood, and Receiver of Wharfage, at the Drawbridge Landing.
David Paul, Deputy Corder and Receiver at do.
John Marley, Corder of Wood on Schuylkill, and Receiver of Wharfage, and Corder of Wood brought to the City by Land.
John M'Lean, Samuel P. Garrigues, } High Constables.
Isaac Richman, Captain of the Night Watch.
Samuel Stevens, Lieut. of the Night Watch.
Joseph G. Sanderson, M. D. Vaccine Physician.
Benjamin W. Nicholson, Collector of cases for Vaccine Physician, Southern District.
Rufus L. Barnes, do. for Northern District.

The Mansion of the President of the United States was on Monday thrown open, not to his particular friends only, but to all his fellow citizens generally, in conformity to the custom which invites all who are disposed to pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, and his family, on the first day of the new year. The concourse was vast, but orderly, their reception kind, and their deportment frank and decorous. All the apartments on the first floor were thrown open; and, spacious as they are, were crowded. The Band of Music attached to the Marine Corps attended. The Vice President, the Heads of Departments, and other Civil Officers, the Members of Congress, and the Military and Naval officers at the Seat of Government, with the Foreign Ministers and their Suites, were generally present. An unusual number of ladies graced the occasion. Among the persons who made up the Company, were several Indian Chiefs who are now in Washington, and who were far from being the least striking objects in the scene.

MARRIAGE ACT.

There is now a law before the legislature of this state, which enacts "that no man or woman under 21 years of age, shall be married without the consent of his or her parents or guardian, under a penalty of from 100 to 1000 dollars—the man to pay his wife's forfeiture as well as his own, in addition to such damages as a jury of his peers may assess. An indented servant who marries without consent of his or her master, forfeits one year in addition to the time of servitude provided by the indenture. A free person marrying an indented servant, must pay fifty dollars to his or her master for every year of said servant's unexpired time of service, and the servant must remain in the service of his or her master according to the indenture, and one year more."

We do not like this law, or any law on the subject, because circumstances may occur which in many instances would render it difficult to enforce its provisions, and consent may be capriciously withheld when all things are suitable; besides, compelling a woman of 21 years of age to ask consent *by law*, is rather hard.

Two gentlemen travelling to New York, lately, in a gig, were alarmed when near West Farms by the cry of fire, and on looking about found that they were the insolves travelling in a car of flames! One of them having smoked a segar in the gig, the cabash caught fire from a spark, and so engaged were they in conversation that they were literally enveloped in the flames before they were apprized of their situation.

The proceedings in the Georgia legislature are to the 19th ult. inclusive. The bill establishing a board of works had passed in the Senate, with amendments. The bill authorizing E. Jenckes to construct a canal between the Savannah and the Alatamaha rivers, giving him a pecuniary interest in the same for sixty years, and appropriating $50,000 by way of loan, to enable him to carry his plan into execution, passed the House on the 18th, by a vote of 81 to 26, and had been read once in the Senate.

The Legislature of Kentucky adjourned on the 17th December, without any compromise or adjustment of their disagreement on the questions of moment on which they differed. Some excitement had been created by the discovery of some defects in some of the public offices, it was supposed to resist by force the decrees of the old Court; and a committee of the House of Representatives had made a report to that effect. The result of the session is, that things remain exactly *in statu quo*, and in the law language, the jury having returned a special verdict, there is to be a new trial at the next term, before another jury.

The bill to confirm the act for the relief of the Jews in Maryland, passed the Senate of Maryland on Saturday last, by an almost unanimous vote. Mr. Scott, of Baltimore, spoke in favor of the bill, and Mr. Chambers, of Kent, against it. Should it pass the house of Delegates, the amendment to the Constitution will be consummated, by which the religious test required of public officers will be abrogated.

Winter set in at New-Orleans with more than ordinary severity, on the 1st ult. The small-pox is said to be raging in that city, and to have produced great mortality, especially among children. The New-Orleans Gazette of the 3d ult. states that some failures have recently taken place in that city, to a very large amount, among large capitalists, "who have seemed hitherto to have their fortunes based on colossal pillars." These defalcations are attributed to the ardor of speculation which has prevailed among the merchants of that city, in common with those of almost every other city in the Union.

To Mr. Jefferson, says the Virginian, who has, like Cincinnatus, laid aside the insignia of office only to engage in other labors of usefulness, the State of Virginia owes a debt of gratitude which it will never be able to pay. Great and splendid as has been his political career—proud as were his triumphs, and useful as were his acts, even their remembrance may fail in the lapse of years and in the progress of generations—But, in the University of Virginia he has erected a Monument, whose never ceasing usefulness will perpetrate his name and memory, and emblem them in the hearts and affections of posterity, to the latest era of time.

THE NAVY.—The deaths among the officers of the U. S. Navy during the last year have been—1 captain, 13 lieutenants, 10 midshipmen, 3 surgeons' mates, 3 sailing masters, 1 lieutenant of marines, 1 boatswain and 3 gunner—33 in all.

The resignations in the naval service have been—1 surgeon, 1 surgeon's mate, 1 chaplain, 9 midshipmen, 1 lieut. of marines and 9 in subordinate stations—22 in all.

Pensacola is made a rendezvous for American vessels of war instead of Thompson's Island.

A seizure has recently been made at New-York, by the Officers of the Customs, of twenty seven cases of fine Leghorn hats. The facts are briefly as follows:—The hats were regularly imported into New-York from Italy, and entered for exportation—they were shipped for Havana, and the drawback, upwards of 50 per cent was allowed upon them. At Havana each case was carefully concealed in a hogshead of coffee and put on board of a vessel for that city, where, on their arrival, they were entered as twenty seven hogsheads of coffee. From here, the intention was to ship them to Philadelphia, and they were accordingly put on board of the packets regularly trading to this port. But it so happened, that the officers obtained some inkling of the affair. By boring the hogsheads, the case were found snugly deposited, and being taken possession of, a pretty effectual barrier was opposed to their further migration.

At Providence, R. I. for robbing Capt. Starbuck, &c. James White has been sentenced to pay a fine of $335, to pay to Capt. S. $720, be publicly whipped 35 stripes, and be imprisoned 22 months. Jesse Wright was sentenced to pay a fine of $400, to pay to Capt. S. the same sums as White, be imprisoned 15 months, and whipped 30 stripes. James Gardner was sentenced to pay a fine of $300, to pay to Capt. S. &c. as the others, to be whipped 25 stripes, and imprisoned one year—he appealed.

The Tennessee House of Representatives have fixed the compensation of the Members at $4 per day, $6 for the Clerks, and $4 for the Door-keepers. The bill "to prevent the circulation of bills emitted by individuals or private unchartered banks," was laid on the table on the 5th inst. by a vote of 19 to 18.—Judge Haywood and Mr. Cobbs have been elected to revise the statutes of the Senate. It was decided on the 7th, by a vote of 21 to 15, to remove the Seat of Government to Nashville. The resolution was confirmed in

the Senate by a vote of 11 to 8. The Legislature adjourned on the 7th ult. after having postponed the appointment of a fifth Judge of the Supreme Court.

ARRIVAL OF THE SPANISH FLEET.

An extract of a letter, dated Havana, 20th December, 1825, says—"the long expected expedition arrived here on the 18th inst. consisting of the Iberia, Lealtad and Perla frigates, and Vengadore brig, having nine transports under convoy, with 1500 troops on board.—One ship with 310 men on board has not yet arrived, and 700 men, it is said were landed in Porto Rico.

"The two frigates Iberia and Lealtad are new ships of a large class, mounting fifty odd guns each, and are very fine vessels. Two brigs of war are to sail to day in quest of the missing ship.

"The arrival of this fleet has inspired the Government with more confidence."

Green Room Intelligence.

Mrs. Hilson (formerly Miss Johnson) had an unusually fashionable and numerous audience at her benefit on Wednesday night, at the Park, N. York. There was, it is said, full fifteen hundred dollars in the theatre. Mr. Kean had volunteered his services, and performed the character of Lear on this occasion, in which he was received in a most enthusiastic manner. Next week probably he will pay Philadelphia a visit.

The new splendid comic pantomime called Harlequin, or the Talking Birds, or Singing Trees and Golden Waters, was performed at the Park theatre, New York, on Monday, under the management of Kirby, who has been engaged there since his departure from Philadelphia.

Miss Foote made her first appearance at Glasgow Theatre, in the character of Lelitia Hardy. The house was crowded in every part. There were very few ladies in the lower boxes, but there were females in the upper boxes and pit. On her entry she was greeted with four distinct peals of applause, without the slightest token shown of disapprobation.

The London John Bull says—We have received the following letter and inclosure from Mr. Booth, which we readily insert:—

Drury-lane Theatre, Oct. 15, 1825.

Sir,—From the little I know of your paper, it seems to possess one great advantage over its competers—*impartiality*. That should be the characteristic feature to my countryman, *John Bull*. To his mouth I venture to send the inclosed publication. Some years ago the writers of theatrical critiques used me unmercifully (visiting the sins of the father upon the children,) because I bore a strong personal resemblance to Mr. Kean. Could I have persuaded my honoured parents, I much rather would have resembled Mr. Conway. By this time my fancy had deceived me so far as to believe that

"True which wears the marble,
Had worn down the hatred of men's hearts."

As it is otherwise, and they seem resolved to alienate me, I rise against the evil, and with no better backer than the public voice to applaud the illustrious "with eternal fame, pine."—Any expence for the advertisement I shall gladly defray on the instant; and am, sir, your's respectfully,

J. B. BOOTH.

A CARD. Mr. Booth's respectful compliments to the Gentlemen Critics attached to several of the newspapers, begs to assure them he is not an associate of Mr. Kean, but of Mr. Cartwright. Mr. Booth regrets that men, who should evince some knowledge of the affairs, appear unaccountably ignorant of every thing relating to the stage.—Much as Mr. Booth hopes Mr. Kean may succeed in defending the malice of his *exclusive friends* he has not seen the actor he is mimicked upon, nor is he likely to do it, however the cast of criticism may veer to the contrary. Mr. Booth submits himself to the impartial and unprejudiced part of the British public, to that majority who will cease to think for themselves, nor make their judgments to be tattered by the gin-drinking, firely self-elected arbiters of public taste, who love to regret the loss of savoury dishes and choice spirits from the stores of that man whose hand they licked, and whom, at last, to prove their gratitude's reality, they have succeeded in driving forth to exile.

79, Lower Thames street, Oct. 18.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1826.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

With "Miranda" we shall be pleased to cultivate a further acquaintance; his history of "the old Cane," from which he has drawn so instructive and useful a lesson, we have no doubt, will prove acceptable to our readers.

The friend who has forwarded us some selections is entitled to our thanks, though, in most cases, we prefer making selections from the abundance with which we are at present supplied, unless the choice of any friend possess some striking excellence or peculiar merit to recommend them.

"Ellen," "Jessie," "Can I forget the smile that thrill'd," a song, "Kezia's Adieu," written by a young lady of New York, "Ella la More," (unintentionally overlooked,) and the very respectable first attempt of "Propertius," are each laid for insertion.

The lines of "Linden" have been in type two weeks, but owing to the loss of the manuscript, we have been unable to correct and compare it with the original. Will he favour us with another copy?

There were several errors in the lines by "Ellen," inserted last week, which our fair correspondent says must fall on some of us at "Type Castle." We must apologise for our negligence, and endeavour to observe more care in future.

With the writer who has addressed us on the subject of newspaper borrowing, &c. we cannot stop to parley. His defence of the borrowing system is spirited, and, considering the falseness of the cause he has espoused, pretty ably conducted. We are not so unclassable, however, as to suppose him a member of that liberal class of newspaper patrons, "An original Tale, by A. O." and the "Communication" from "Cyprian," shall appear.

THE CASKET.

Of the Prose compositions from which a selection has been made for the first, the second, and the third best, the following are the pieces to which the premiums are awarded, in the order enumerated.

The original tale bearing the initials "A. B."
The Essay of "Martha."
"The Fate of Genius."

Of the Poetical effusions from which a selection has been made, the following is the order in which the selections are arranged.

The Isle of Flowers, by "Rosa."
The Heart of Woman, by "Cornelia."
The Slave Ship, by "Emily."

The selections have been made by a gentleman of established reputation long known in this city, both as an author, and man of taste. They will appear in succession in the S. E. Post.

We shall be happy to receive the addresses of the correspondents to whom the premiums have been awarded as above.

The opinion of Mr. Strickland on the comparative merits of rail-ways and canals, is entitled to much consideration, coming as it does from an individual whose acknowledged abilities have recently been improved from actual observations, made under the most favorable circumstances: what weight his views will have with the "acting committee of the Pennsylvania Society for the promotion of internal improvement," or with the opinion of the state at large, remains to be seen. We sincerely hope it will go far, if not conclusively, towards settling the question, for any difference or prejudice which may exist, if it have a tendency to retard the contemplated improvements, are to be deprecated: but we apprehend the committee have taken too serious a view of any opposition arising from a contrariety of opinion when they say it may divide the friends of the cause of improvement, and thus postpone, if not prevent the commencement of the great works. We have too much reliance on the good sense of our citizens to suppose that prejudice, or any other cause, will be permitted to interfere with the course of improvements so materially affecting the interest of all. The work must go on: in the present enlightened state of the public mind, it is impossible it should be otherwise. In the letter of the acting committee to Mr. Strickland, he is requested to consider the difficulties and obstructions which will attend the use of steam engines, located as many of them must be in the midst of mountains, far from settlements, and equally distant from the habitations of those who are competent to repair: any objection, however, arising from such considerations are of little moment, for, as to their being in the midst of mountains and far remote from settlements, a short time will place them all, with few exceptions we trust, in the very midst of settlements and habitations, surrounded on every hand by an increasing population, who will then thrive where the forest now waves, and reap the reward of enterprize and industry. The committee observes—it is not for the Pennsylvania Society to adopt a preference for any particular plan of improvement, or to discourage investigation. Its objects is the improvement of the state by the best plan, and this accomplished, the members will be fully compensated for their contributions to the same. We are happy to hear so liberal and impartial a declaration, and have no doubt the future proceedings of the intelligent gentlemen who compose this committee, will in future, as they have heretofore done, secure the approbation of their fellow citizens and obtain for themselves lasting credit. Mr. Strickland, in his replies to the enquiries proposed by the committee, though desirous, as he remarks, of avoiding any declaration which may have a tendency to excite or divert the public from improving the state on the most approved plan, is decidedly in favour of the adoption of rail-ways in preference to canals. The following extract is made from his letter to the Pennsylvania Society, for the promotion of Internal Improvement, &c. dated Liverpool, Oct. 20, 1825:

"If the country through which the road has to pass be undulating, or hilly, I would seek a level, to as great an extent, by winding round the hills, cutting through them, or tunneling, whichever might prove, from accurate survey, to be the least and most expedient. I would avoid the frequent construction of inclined planes, with fixed engines, and carry the level and slightly inclined road as far as possible in *successive platforms, or level stages*, without assuming a higher level, until it became necessary to overcome a lift of not less than fifty feet at once, this would, of course, depend upon the nature of the ground upon which a second *extensive level* could be established, and so on; avoiding all *small lifts* by inclined planes—I must here be permitted to remark, that this plan does not differ much from that pursued in the location of a canal, and that it will be admitted to be evidently cheaper to cut through a hill, or form a tunnel for the passage of a rail-road, than that of a canal, and again, there is no country however its surface may be varied, but what will afford as many facilities for the execution of one as the other. If therefore a succession of level platforms, or stages of rail-road be established, and locomotive engines are made to ply upon each stage, it may be practically proved that there can be no greater difficulty in producing a transit of the *same quantity of goods or merchandize* at the rate of *six miles* an hour than is usually conveyed upon a canal at 1-3d that speed. It is mainly from the application of *steam to the machinery as the motive power*, that a decided advantage is to be gained in the transportation of goods upon rail-roads; and if speed is at all desirable, then they are the best means by which it can certainly, and most economically be obtained:—The practical efficiency of the locomotive engine, and its superiority over horses, working on canals, was fully proved by the evidence adduced before the committee of the House of Commons, in the Liverpool and Manchester railway bill.

A Book of rather a novel design is said to have made its appearance in London, without title page, designation or printer's name, consisting entirely of a list of men notorious about town for running in debt and not paying. It is threatened to be continued annually. Would it not be well to make a similar attempt here? there would be no lack of materials for furnishing a "splendid edition," and it might serve a good purpose.

We know of a goodly number whose names would be a *valuable* addition to such a work, and no doubt figure away to some advantage, if not to themselves, yet to the whole community of store keepers, proprietors of public houses, and honest trades-people generally.

An instance of striking inconsistency has recently been exhibited of so gross and discreditable a nature, that we cannot refrain from noticing it. Mr. S. Woodward, who for some fifteen or twenty years past, has been favourably known to the public, as an author and an industrious, deserving citizen, has among a variety of other things, written several plays for the stage, one of which was not long since brought forward at the Park theatre, N. York. At this very place it will be recollected there has recently been exhibited scenes of waste and extravagance which evince the wealth of Croesus, and a generous spirit of liberality equally unbounded. In this season of prosperity in the "Commercial Metropolis," when the houses had been crowded at two dollars a head, to witness a representation in an "unknown tongue," and hear a few songs of which nine-tenths of the audience were as palpably ignorant as they are of Capt. Symmes' North-Pole theory—at this time, it was thought that an appeal to the public in behalf of a native citizen, poor, and bed-ridden with an amiable family, could not fail of being successful, and a piece of which he is the author, was brought forward, and an appeal, or rather a just and equitable claim, thereby made, on the justice, patriotism and liberality of the good citizens of the great and boasting city of New York. The play is said to possess genuine merit, and it was publicly announced with other performances, for the benefit of the author. Who could doubt under such circumstances that it would have been virtually such? Yet the house is said to have contained one hundred spectators, and a poor pitiful pittance was probably realized, sufficient to furnish for one exhibition the brilliant flood of gas light which is made to shine on those birds of passage, who come and warble a few notes, and then loaded with a golden harvest, flutter away from our shores to laugh in their feathers at the folly and "gullibility" of the American public; and such too is the reward which native talent, supported by honest integrity, industry and long perseverance, supporting by just means the claims and character of a husband, parent and citizen: such we say is the reward which such virtues receive, while a profligate player is encouraged by crowded houses, and fed and flattered like a very paragon of perfection. Are such things fair, just or creditable?

Mr. Ritchie, with his powerful pen, has given the late message of Mr. Adams a thorough and severe examination: the principal ground of objection is the encroachment on the constitution as evinced in the assumption of powers not warranted by any just construction of that great instrument: Mr. R. in contrasting some portions of the message, with the sentiments of Mr. Adams on similar subjects, as advanced some years since, attempts to prove Mr. Adams guilty of great inconsistency, and of advancing principles at this time, which he then distinctly disapproved: on this point particularly, the Enquirer is very severe, but is nothing to be allowed for the lapse of time—for the revealings of experience, or for the change of circumstances? though, it is true, the great and fundamental principles of truth and justice can never change, but are always and immoveably the same, yet the current of events may be such as to affect materially the medium through which they are reviewed.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are reminded by the inquiry of V——s as to the fate of his "Edward and Elizabeth, an original tale," of the delay which has occurred in noticing a variety of articles which have been accumulating for several weeks past. It is not mislaid, nor is it unworthy of notice, as he supposes, though there are imperfections both in the plan of the story and the language, which render it necessary that it should undergo revision before it is made public. If V—— chooses to take this trouble, Edward and Elizabeth may, at a future period, appear in the Saturday Evening Post, with all the additions, corrections and embellishments he may see fit to bestow upon it.

At an earlier period should also have been noticed "A Morning Adventure:" of the merits of this piece it is unnecessary to say any thing, since its length excludes it from our columns. Seven pages of closely written blank verse is much beyond our limits. The writer has our thanks for the great pains he must necessarily have been at on our behalf.

Six stanzas to "Clara" possess considerable merit, as far as regards the sentiments and imagery, though in the construction of the verse there is such deficiency, particularly in the measure, that if the writer chooses, it may be printed, with the omission of the capitals, &c. as a prose performance.

"The moon *late* that shone last *nite*," is not exactly suited to the character of our paper. The unassuming author must not from thence infer that his lines possess no beauty; they have an excellence beyond our praise.

We are loth to decline the favours of an old subscriber, but of the lines to "X. Y. C. and Leslie," there has been already sufficient, perhaps, for the present entertainment of our readers, on that subject; and the lines "on the death of Com. M'Donough," though certainly not without considerable merit, were omitted from the circumstance of our having previously received lines on the same occasion, and partly from an objection to the piece itself, arising from the defect in the six lines following "On Lake Champlain." We hope to hear from him on some other subject.

Stanzas on "Winter" have rather an inconsistent allusion to the robin, in the line which follows

'The cold has congeal'd her melodious throat,'

when, in the next line, it is asserted, that

'To regions more temperate she flies.'

"O strange! wonderful strance," is nothing very singular nor wonderful. Your neighbours have of course a right, particularly if they have so refined an ear for music, to keep a "huge large bell on their cow," (our correspondent resides in —— village,) and to shut the animal up as near their bed-chamber as they choose, whether it be for the "sweet music of the bell," or, as it is very sagely suggested, for the gentleman when he is out late at night, that he may know his own house! In either case, we see nothing obnoxious to the "laws of the land," which secure to every individual certain unalienable rights and privileges, among which the privilege of which our correspondent complains may, for aught we know, be enumerated.

The deeply affecting elegiac composition on the death of Mr. ——, commencing with "what is life?" is necessarily omitted, as is also the "Obituary" on the same occasion.

Will "Edmund" inform us if the lines, "Forget me not," are original or otherwise, we are inclined to think they are not, though, if deceived, we shall consider ourselves fortunate in having a correspondent capable of writing with the sweetness which distinguishes this beautiful stanza:

By all those womanish charms of thine,
By thy soft heart, destroy not mine,
Oh, never, never!
By the dark glances of thine eye,
By thy sweet smiles' bland witchery,
By all those shining locks which rest
Upon that gently heaving breast,
Like halcyons on their billowy nest,
Forget me never!

"To Miss ——, of New Jersey," is a performance which may possess more merit than we are capable of discovering. It would at least be ingenuous to doubt the sincerity of the writer, since the subject is introduced by such a touching appeal to that brightest of all jewels, truth: in evidence thereof, we transcribe it here, for the amusement or edification of all such as may be similarly situated:

It is with feelings not uncouth,
That I attempt to speak the truth
Unfeigned in thy hearing:
By all that's good I now declare,
By all that's lovely, sweet or fair,
Thy charms are most endearing.

The pieces which have been overlooked will be noticed next week, when we shall put on record a number of miscellaneous articles, which want of time compels us to defer.

COMMUNICATION.

I attended at the Hall of the Musical Fund Society on Friday evening last, to witness the examination of the pupils belonging to the English Academy conducted by William P. Smith, Esq. A highly respectable audience were present, who appeared universally gratified with the exercises of the evening. The proficiency evinced by the pupils on the subjects on which they were questioned, Arithmetic, History, Geography and Topography, proves incontestibly the superior method employed by Mr. S. in communicating instruction to youth. In all their studies they were perfectly at home; every thing appears to be the result of system, and manifested the devotion and industry of the preceptor to improve the talents committed to his care. I earnestly invite public attention to this institution: it has now been in operation a sufficient time to leave no doubt as to its permanency, and the character, literary attainments, and experience in teaching of Mr. S. merit a continuance of patronage.

A PARENT.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 29. Ship Georgian, Bancroft, 117 days from Calcutta.
Jan. 1. Brig Mary Ann, Rugan, 18 days from Laguira.

CLEARANCES.

Dec. 30. Brig Ocean, Weeks, for Vera Cruz.
31. Brig Hunter, Latour, for Bordeaux.
Brig Arethusa, Bowes, for King ton, Ja.
Schr. Eliza Piggot, Brooke, for St. Thomas.
Jan. 2. Ship Delaware, Hamilton, for Savannah.
3. Ship Orleans, Pickle, for Cuba.
5. Brig Sarah Ann, Payne, for Marseilles.

MARRIED,

On the 23d ult. by Tiberius Jefferson Bryant, Esq. Mr. SAMUEL TAYLOR, to Miss PHEBE ANN HUNT, both of the Northern Liberties.

On the 23d ult. by Tiberius Jefferson Bryant, Esq. Mr. ISAAC MARRIS of this city, to Miss MARY ANN MITCHELL, of Lancaster.

On Fifth Day, the 29th ult. at Friends' meeting house, in Green street, THOMAS D. LONGSTRETH, to LYDIA, daughter of Samuel Nobles.

On Sunday the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. GEORGE RICHARDS, to Miss CATHARINE NEVELL, all of the Northern Liberties.

On Saturday evening, the 31st ult. by the Rev. George Spratt, Mr. SAMUEL SCHELLENGER, to Miss CHARLOTTE ROSS, both of Cape May, New Jersey.

On Tuesday evening, the 20th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Mercellin, Mr. DANIEL M'DOWELL, late of this city, to Miss MARY C. NORFLEET, youngest daughter of the late Elisha Norfleet, Esq. of Edenton, N. C.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. SAMUEL BECKES, of this city, to Miss MARGARET HALLOWELL, of Norristown, Pa.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. BENJAMIN THOMPSON, to Miss HANNAH BELL, both of this city.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. JEREMIAH GARRISON, to Miss REBECCA SHAW, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Monday evening the 2d inst. by the Rev. W. Metcalfe, SIMEON LORD, of Norristown, Montgomery county, to HANNAH MOTT, of Cedar Grove, near Philadelphia.

In Newstead, N. H. by the Rev. Mr. Crooks, Mr. RICHARD D CRANE, to Miss SUSANNAH HOOK.

By hook or crook
This loving pair
Are bound in wedlock's chain,
What is a hook
Without a crook,
Or *hook* without a crane.

DIED,

On the 23d ult. at Norfolk, Va. Mr. DANIEL BARTLEY, aged 51, a native of Philadelphia.

On the 2d inst. JOHN ROOT, in the 35th year of his age.

On Sunday afternoon, the 1st instant, Mrs. F. MONIER, wife of J. B. Fenre, aged 51 years.

On the 25th ult. in New York, of a pulmonary complaint, Mr. DAVID G. MEYER, son of the late J. Meyer, Esq. of that city.

On the 25th ultimo, after a long and painful illness, SINIAN HEPBURN COUPAR, of this city, in the 27th year of his age.

On Monday afternoon, in the 79th year of her age, ANNA MARGARET, wife of John Snyder, sen. of Montgomery.

On Sunday evening, the 1st inst. Mr. SAMUEL S. HUFTY, in the 27th year of his age.

On the 28th ult. ABNER EDWARDS, father of Samuel Edwards, Esq. our present Member of Congress, from Delaware County.

On Monday evening, the 26th ult. suddenly, Mr. HENRY SCHWENK, of Penn township, in the 43d year of his age.

Lines on the Death of John Wyatt, who died on the 16th ultimo.

The rose that bloomed upon his cheek soon died,
The lily's whiteness there was coldly left;
His eyes with heaven's own stars, which once had vied,
Were of their youthful brilliancy bereft.

Scarce fourteen youthful summers had he seen,
Ere sickness pain and sore affliction came;
And tho' beloved he ever here had been,
Death seized with icy power his tender frame.

O! ye that saw him in his sickness lay,
How soon your hopes like his may darkly fall;
And bidding all farewell, untimely pay
The debt the doom death lays alike on all.

SMITH & WHALAND'S Brush and Bellows Manufactory, No. 58 1-2 North Third street, west side, where articles in either line, may be had at a cheap rate, wholesale and retail.

DAVID CLARK, Book binder and Paper Ruler, No. 174 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

B. H. RANDS's Writing Academy, No. 50 South Second street, second door below Chesnut. Lessons given to individuals at their houses if preferred. nov7—tf

SAMUEL HUCKEL, Clock and Watch Maker, No. 38 South street, a few doors above Front street. An Apprentice Wanted. oct 29 6m

PAPER HANGING done in the best manner at the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms, by HOWELL & CO. No. 74 North Sixth street, and No. 147 North Eighth street, Philadelphia.—180.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 175 Cherry st. the first house above 4th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—3

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 64 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Quills.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filagree Paper, 163 Vine st.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 163 Vine street.—3

PHILIP WINNEMORE'S Fancy Dry Goods Store, No. 56 South Fourth street. An elegant assortment of Seasonable Goods of the first quality on hand.—179

JESSE RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 112 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE, Keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 36 North Eighth street.

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 48 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

A FEW respectable single men may be accommodated with boarding on reasonable terms, at 79 Spruce st. 3-tf

CHARLES STEVENSON, Watch maker, Jeweller, and Goldsmith, has removed from No. 113 South Second street, to No. 147 near Spruce

JOHN W. FOLWELL, Steel and Shearsmith No. 312 North Front street, near Noble.

CHARLES S. COPE,
ATTORNEY at Law—Office, No. 20 South Fifth street, third door below Walnut. dec 31—3t

LANGUAGES.

Taught at the Franklin Academy, back of No. 77 Arch street by FRANCI. VARIN.

THANKFUL for the patronage he has received for 3 years past, he solicits for his sons and the public that he continues to teach the Latin, French, German and Italian Languages to ladies and gentlemen, in public and private houses.

He teaches also German at the University, and French at the Academy of the Rev. Dr. Wylie and Professor Locke.

TERMS. For a year $12, by the quarter $3.

N. B. Further information can be had at the Franklin Academy any evening after 6 o'clock. jan 7—3t

FOR SALE,

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY,

TOGETHER with a very extensive STOCK, among it is a very superior flock of about 240 head of full blooded Merino sheep—situated in Deerfield township, Cumberland county, West New Jersey, on the Stage Road from Philadelphia to Bridgeton, about seven miles from the latter place, being a port of entry on the Cohansey Creek.

No. 1. A Tavern at which is kept the post-office, and 50 acres of land. The house is convenient, and provided with the necessary out-buildings, as barn, stabling sheds, &c.

No. 2. A Farm, containing about 270 acres of Land, 30 of which are heavy timbered with chesnut, hickory and white oak—the cleared land is highly improved, and divided and fenced in lots of 10 acres each—there are four good orchards of the best fruit. The farm-house is large and commodious, 40 by 20, with extensive back buildings 50 by 20—the whole in perfect good order and repair, and the houses lately new painted. Attached to the premises are three barns, or the wagon houses, sheep houses, to accommodate 400 sheep. And a little distance from said farm house another farm house, provided with every convenience, and may be easily divided into two farms. The property in complete good fence.

No. 3. A Farm, adjoining the above property, containing about 93 acres, of which 30 are heavy timbered with chesnut, hickory and white oak. This farm contains two good houses, one entirely new, a good barn and a blacksmith shop on the main road—an exceedent stand.

No. 4. A Farm, situated about a mile from the above property, containing about 160 acres, 60 of which is very heavy timbered land, and about 6 acres natural meadow—the whole in good fence. A creek nearly surrounds this property, and adjoining it is a gold mill. The farm is provided with a comfortable house barn, and out-buildings.

No. 5. A lot of 21 acres, lately cleared, and now in timothy and clover—the lot is in good fence.

No. 6. A tract of Wood Land, containing about 80 acres, principally white oak, and 5 acres of cedar swamp.

No. 7. A lot of Bush Land, about 30 acres, distant four miles from Bridgeton.

Together with the above property will be sold, if desired, a very superior flock of full blooded Merino Sheep, about 200 head, raised from an imported Spanish buck, all young and thrifty sheep, and in the best condition—15 head of cattle, 3 horses, hogs, poultry, &c.—together with all the stock of hay, grain and fodder—as also all the farming utensils, consisting of wagons, carts, ploughs, fans &c.—in short, every thing necessary to carry on farming on an extensive plan.

The water on the premises is abundant and excellent and the property has been highly improved for these last twelve years and at least ten thousand dollars have been laid out on it for that purpose. The situation is very handsome and remarkably healthy, the soil good, very retentive of manure, and easily cultivated—the markets are near, and the produce brings as high a price as either in Philadelphia or New York. The stages from Philadelphia to Cape May pass the different houses daily—the places of public worship and school houses are adjoining the property.

The above property will be sold low, on liberal terms, and part may remain on the property, secured by bond and mortgage, at a low interest. The titles of the property are undoubted, and possession may be given when desired.

For particulars and terms, apply to

LEWIS MAILLARD,
On the premises—or to
LEWIS KRUMBHAAR,
Philadelphia, or to
FRED. GEBHARD,
New York.

jan 7—4t*

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, cheap, for Cash or approved Notes or acceptances, the following Founts of second hand type, which is very little worn having been used only in Stereotyping.

150 lbs	large faced Pica, Ronaldson's cast.		
750 lbs	Sm. S Pica, No. 4, do	which will be put up	
	in small founts to suit purchasers.		
300 lbs	L. Primer, S. Pica, No. 4 face, do.		
180 lb	Do. No. 4 do.		
150 lb	Burgeois Brevier, do.		
700 lb	Do. do. White's cast, handsome.		
110 lb	Minion, do. do.		
200 lb	Nonpareil, do. do.		
300 lb	Pearl, (small founts made up at short notice.)		
150 lb	Diamond.		
225 lb	Burgeois, Ronaldson's cast, very little worn, having been used to print part of 7 Nos. of a weekly paper, will be sold low.		

All kinds of Job Type, new and beautiful, together with all kinds of Printing Materials.

Apply to J. HOWE.

At his stereotyping Foundry and Printers' Ware House, corner of Crown and Cedarhill streets. dec 17—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

NINETEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

To be drawn on the first day of February, 1826.

Sixty-six Numbers—Nine Ballots to be Drawn.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$50,000 is		$50,000
1	20,000		20 000
2	10,000		20,000
3	5,000		15,000
2	3,970		7,240
30	1,000		30,000
45	500		22,500
114	100		11,400
228	50		11,400
1,710	20		34,200
14,364	10		143,620
Whole Tickets,	$9 00	Quarters,	2 25
Halves,	4 50	Eighths,	1 12

Tickets and Shares for sale by

P. I. WILTBOHN,

N. E. corner of Second and Walnut street, or No. 11 N. Fourth street, opposite Yohe's Hotel.

Orders inclosing Cash promptly attended to, if addressed to P. I. WILTBOHN, Philadelphia. dec 31—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

NINETEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

To be drawn on the first day of February, 1826. Sixty-six numbers, nine ballots to be drawn.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$50,000	is		$50,000
1	do.	20,000	- -	20,000
2	do.	10,000	- -	20,000
3	do.	5,000	- -	15,000
2	do.	3,970	- -	7,940
30	do.	1,000	- -	30,000
45	do.	500	- -	22,500
114	do.	100	- -	11,400
228	do.	50	- -	11,400
1,710	do.	20	- -	34,200
14,364	do.	10	- -	143,640

For sale at ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S Lottery Office, No. 43 South Third street, second door above Chesnut street.

Whole tickets	$9 00	Quarters	$2 25
Halves	4 50	Eighths	1 12

☞ Orders enclosing Cash, promptly attended to, etc. dec 31—tf

NEW-YEAR PRESENTS

OF REAL INTRINSIC WORTH,

IN which you would confer lasting benefit, and receive sincere thanks—are Prizes of

100,000 DOLLARS
60,000 DOLLARS
50,000 DOLLARS
30,000 DOLLARS
20,000 DOLLARS
10,000 DOLLARS

We think no one would say 'twas a mere bauble if you went to make a New Year Gift of sterling worth, called

CONINE,

No. 3 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

And Procure chances for the above Splendid Prizes, to be distributed in a week, for which the Cash will be given immediately—and receive the Gratitude of your Posterity. Dec. 31—tf

DRAFTS COLLECTED.

AT COHEN'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 38 South Third street. Drafts on the following places are collected at moderate charges—

Baltimore,	Richmond, Virginia,
Washington City,	Petersburg, do.
Georgetown,	Norfolk, do.
Alexandria,	Fayetteville, N. C.
Lynchburg, Virginia,	Charleston, S. C
Winchester, do.	Savannah, Georgia.
Fredericksburg, do.	Augusta, do.

And where Southern Bank Bills are taken at the smallest discounts. J. I. COHEN, jr. & BROTHERS. dec 24—tf

50,000 DOLLARS.

THE 19th Class of the Union Canal Lottery will be drawn in this City on the 1st of February next, and be completed in ONE DAY.

THE CAPITALS ARE

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.
TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Three Thousand Nine Hundred and 70 dolls.
Three Thousand Nine Hundred and 70 dolls.

AND THIRTY OF

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Tickets and Shares, for sale at

H. C. YATES' OFFICE,

dec. 17—tf. No. 107 CHESNUT STREET.

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION

No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit,

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported and DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

ADVANCE OF TICKETS.

THE public will please take notice, that tickets in the 19th class, UNION CANAL LOTTERY, will positively advance from the price to-day of this to ten dollars, on the 10th January next.

HIGHEST PRIZE $50,000.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$50,000		45 prizes of	$100	
1	do.	20,000	114	do.	100
2	do.	10,000	228	do.	50
3	do.	5,000	1710	do.	20
2	do.	3,970	14564	do.	10
30	do.	1,000			

For capital prizes in the above scheme, apply to

P. I. DECHER,

N.W. corner of Third and Chesnut street.

P. S. All orders from the country or elsewhere, post paid, inclosing cash or prize tickets, will meet with punctuality and despatch. Jan. 7—tf

TRIO BONO PUBLICO.—At that spacious and long established warehouse, at the S. E. corner of Pine and Second streets, will be exhibited for private sale from this period until the first of March, a vast number of the most fish durable and well made salutary BEDS, of various sizes, that have ever been offered for sale on this continent. The materials are composed of English water proof ticking of a late importation, and Feathers that have undergone an original process, not known by any other Upholsterers in the city; they are so well prepared that they will never become rancid in the warmest day of our climate. There are also 60 pure curled hair Mattresses; 70 Spanish and Carolina moss Mattresses of every size; 40 Field Post Bedsteads, together with 300 pair Venetian Window Blinds, embossing almost every fashionable pattern and size now extant. The above most splendid patterns of the most modern and tasteful kind, recently received from Europe. All of the above articles will be offered to the public at the most reduced prices ever presented to the citizens of this metropolis.

All of which will be sold considerably lower than they can be obtained at any other establishment in Philadelphia, for Cash or City Acceptances.

BARTLE OK & HARPER,

Jan. 7—1y S. E. Corner of Pine & Second Streets.

CHEAP & FASHIONABLE MILITARY STORE.

WM. G. CREASE offers for sale, at his Military Store, No. 41, South East corner of Third and Chesnut streets,

A general assortment of MILITARY GOODS,
Swords of the most fashionable figures and forms,
Dirks of different figures,
Gold, silver, gilt, plated, mounted and cotton Fringes,
Silk & worsted Sashes, Belts, Cap Cords, Cord, Fringes, &c.
Sword Belts of different kinds and Belt Plates,
Sword Chains and Sword Knots,
Cap Chains and Cap Plates,
Braid and Plume Sockets, and Feathers of every description—with numerous other articles too tedious to mention. Orders from any part of the United States will be executed with neatness and despatch.

N.B. Feathers cleaned, dyed and repaired, at the shortest notice. jan 7—1m*

AMERICANS INTERESTED.

THE WHOLE COMMUNITY DEEPLY CONCERNED.

Highly important to all who would not be deceived.—Compare and then judge for yourselves.

"*Equal justice is rendered to all.*"

FORTUNE'S HOME,

P. CANFIELD'S

No. 129 CHESNUT STREET.

Truly Grand and Splendid Scheme:

1 Prize of	$100,000	is		$100,000
1	do.	50,000	is	50,000
1	do.	40,000	is	40,000
1	do.	25,000	is	25,000
1	do.	20,000	is	20,000
5	do.	10,000	is	50,000
10	do.	5,000	is	50,000
44	do.	1,000	is	44,000
88	do.	500	is	44,000
176	do.	240	is	42,240
352	do.	100	is	35,200
5676	do.	50	is	283,100

Price of Tickets $50—Shares in proportion.

dec 17—tf

ATTENTION! PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, a quantity of PRINTING MATERIALS, viz:

good medium Press,	1 font 2 line Great Primer,
1 font 14 line Pica,	1 do. 2 line English,
do. 10 line Pica,	2 do. Great Primer,
1 do. 7 line Pica Caps, assorted,	1 do. English,
1 font 5 line Pica,	1 do. Pica,
1 do. Canon,	1 do. Small Pica,
	1 do. Brevier.

The greater part of the above type is in good condition, and large fonts, which would be sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers.

For further particulars, apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post. nov 26—tf

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ENIGMATIC SONNET ON FANCY.

My scenes are uncommon and wild,
No words can express what I paint,
I skim the green meadows so mild,
And raise the sweet flowers that faint.

When Phillis reclines in his grove,
Carnations their blossoms unfold;
I hasten to fetch her true love,
And I tinge every grotto with gold.

I fall with the foaming cascades,
I fly with the breezes that blow;
I rest in the green laurel shade,
Or sing to the mansions below.

To thousands of shores I am driven,
To fine meadows no mortal has trod;
I seek the fair regions of Heaven,
To behold the bright palace of God.

LEWNOF.

CHRISTMAS TIMES.

Account of a visit from St. Nicholas, or Santa Claus.

'Twas the night before Christmas, when all thro' the house,
Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse;
The stockings were hung by the chimney with care,
In hope that St. Nicholas soon would be there.
The children were nested all snug in their beds,
While visions of sugar-plums danced in their heads,
And Mamma in her 'kerchief, and I in my cap,
Had just settled our brains for a long winter's nap—
When out on the lawn there arose such a clatter,
I sprang from the bed to see what was the matter.
Away to the window I flew like a flash,
Tore open the shutters, and threw up the sash.
The moon on the breast of the new fallen snow,
Gave the lustre of mid-day to objects below;
When, what to my wondering eyes should appear,
But a miniature sleigh, and eight tiny rein-deer,
With a little old driver, so lively and quick,
I knew in a moment it must be St. Nick.
More rapid than eagles his coursers they came,
And he whistled, and shouted, and called them by name;
"Now, Dasher! now, Dancer! now Prancer! and Vixen,
"On! Comet, on! Cupid, on! Dunder and Blixen;
"To the top of the porch! to the top of the wall!
"Now dash away! dash away! dash away all!"
As the dry leaves before the hurricane fly,
When they meet with an obstacle, mount to the sky,
So up to the house-top the coursers they flew,
With a sleigh full of toys—and St. Nicholas too.
And then, in a twinkling, I heard on the roof,
The prancing and pawing of each little hoof;
As I drew in my head, and was turning around,
Down the chimney St. Nicholas came with a bound.
He was dressed all in fur, from his head to his foot,
And his clothes were all tarnished with ashes and soot;
A bundle of toys was flung on his back,
And he look'd like a pedlar just opening his pack;
His eyes—how they twinkled! his dimples, how merry,
His cheeks were like roses, his nose like a cherry;
His droll little mouth was drawn up like a bow,
And the beard of his chin was as white as the snow;
The stump of a pipe he held tight in his teeth,
And the smoke, encircled his head like a wreath.
He had a broad face, and a little round belly,
That shook, when he laughed, like a bowl full of jelly.
He was chubby and plump, a right jolly old elf,
And I laugh'd when I saw him, in spite of myself;
A wink of his eye, and a twist of his head,
Soon gave me to know I had nothing to dread;
He spoke not a word, but went strait to his work,
And fill'd all the stockings; then turned, with a jerk,
And laying his finger aside of his nose,
And giving a nod, up the chimney he rose.
He sprang to his sleigh, to his team gave a whistle,
And away they all flew like the down of a thistle;
But I heard him exclaim, ere he drove out of sight—
"Happy Christmas to all, and to all a good night."

ENIGMAS.

1. Is there the child of another man, whom I ought to love as well as my own child?
2. What word can be formed of one hundred and one, five, and one and fifty?
3. What word of seven letters, reads backwards and forwards the same?
4. What is that which men are constantly seeking, although they see it every day?
5. Why is the letter S like a hop merchant?

Yeoves, Editor—The following is a solution of the Charades which appeared in your paper of the 31st ult. over the signature of Decius.

1. Washington.
2. Watch-man.
3. Schuylkill.

C.

At a recent Corporation Dinner in the neighbourhood of Gloucester, Eng. one of the visiters, who distinguished himself no less in the field of battle than in the senate, appropriately proposed a toast: "May the man who has lost one eye in the service of his country, never see distress with the other;" but the person whose duty it was to announce the toast to the company, by omitting the word "distress," completely altered the meaning of the sentiment, and caused no small degree of merriment by the blunder.

Count De Lauraguais was the most luxurious—the most splendid—the most gallant—of all the Nobles of the Court of Louis XVI; but, at last, he gave up his style of magnificence, and was seen ill-dressed and ill-appointed, affecting the simplicity of a peasant of the Danube. I recollect, one day, (says M. Senon,) he came to me in the morning in his cynic costume; but with his countenance lighted up with pleasure. "And what is the cause," I asked him, "of this unaccustomed good humor?" "My friend," he answered, "I am the happiest of men—I am at last completely ruined!" "On my word," I said, "this is a strange sort of happiness; and one which might incline a man rather to hang himself." "You are wrong, my dear friend," was his answer; "so long as I was only embarrassed, I was overwhelmed with discomfort—persecuted, beaten to and fro, between hope and fear. Now I find myself quite ruined, I am independent; tranquil; delivered from all uneasiness, and from all care."

A CURE PROGNOSTIC OF EARLY GENIUS.

The father cried with transport in his heart,
Yes, Tommy, a brave boy thou surely art—
A general you shall be, our foes to kill,
Quoth master Tom, delighted, so I will.
Yes, cried the wag, enraptured at the lot,
And he shall wear a pretty shoulder knot—
Delighted Tommy strutted round the room,
Mounted triumphant on the parlour broom—
Thus papa, cried the hero, will I ride,
And have a sword to dangle at my side;
But look, exclaimed the wife with anger hot,
Our boy has overset the coffee-pot—
And such vindictive rage usurped her head,
She spank'd and sent the general off to bed.

CHEAP PAPER WAREHOUSE.

SAMUEL RUSTEIN offers for sale, at his New Paper warehouse No. 60 North Third street,

300 Grass, Blue and White Bonnet Boards,
700 do. fine White do. do.
200 Royal Hardware Paper,
500 do. Crown and Medium Wrapping Paper,
100 do. Music Paper,
1200 do. Medium Printing, of different kinds,
700 do. Cap Writing Paper, No. 1, 2, and 3,
Quarto Post, No. 1, 2 and 3,
Large writing paper, of all sorts, &c.

*** The highest price given for rags.—tf

WATCHES.

THE subscriber offers to the public, a few of the newly invented Repeating Watches of Jappy and Co. These watches as they are less complex, are less liable to get out of order than those on the old principle, and not half the expense for cleaning.

There is no repeating or tempering in the above watches. The action and of the hammer striking, pressing upon the striking work, the Watches communicates the repeating power to the train, without in the least degree interfering with the time. There is no chain, no snail and but one hammer, which, with their attendant complications are done away with. The wheel which designates the hours, is started in the ordinary way, by the canon pinion but by being divided into seven roles; though it contains twenty four teeth, and is passed one tooth every hour yet its two divisions by an ingenuously simple connection produces twice twelve, every revolution, i. e. the regular hours and quarters. The advertiser is thus particular, in order to lead watchmakers into a close examination. Any of the repeating work can be repaired without taking down the time part of the watch; and a fair compensation for cleaning the whole would not exceed $1 50.

Retail price, warranted one year, for the above Watches, $15.

And afterwards warranted for any length of time, for $1 50 per year.

Gold and silver Levers, Lepines, gold and silver Horizontals with seconds, together with nearly all the different kinds of watches, new as well as second handed, wholesale and retail. Many of the second handed Watches, both gold and silver, are sold at little more than one half of what they formerly cost.

Watches of every kind carefully cleaned and repaired.

B. F. BAKER, Watchmaker,
No. 192 North Third street, above Vine, Philadelphia.
nov. 19—3m*

Industry is rewarded, Idleness punished.

ENGLISH AND MATHEMATICAL SELECT ACADEMY,

133 LOMBARD STREET.
Number of Pupils limited to 36.

THE courses of instruction in this institution, are as follows, viz:

Penmanship, (plain and ornamental,) Arithmetic, English Grammar, Elocution, History, Book-Keeping by Single and Double entry, and Geography, with the use of Maps and Globes. Terms $5 per Quarter.

Mensuration, Geometry, Trigonometry, Algebra, Surveying and Navigation, (with the method of taking observations for calculating the true time, Latitude, &c.) Terms $8 per Quarter.

The Subscriber respectfully tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his present patrons, and solicits a continuance of their patronage, assuring them that no exertion will be omitted on his part that can tend to promote the knowledge of his pupils. Those who may feel disposed to become his patrons he would be happy to see at any time (during regular school hours,) that may suit their convenience in calling, when they may have an opportunity of judging of his qualifications as an instructor by investigating his system, and witnessing the progress of his Pupils. Parents should visit Academies as frequently as circumstances will admit. Numerous advantages would result from such a course of procedure. The minds of the Pupils would be thereby excited; each would strive to emulate his fellow in the attainment of useful knowledge; and it is not improbable that Teachers themselves would be less remiss in the performance of their duty.

To give in detail the system of inculcation adopted by the Subscriber would occupy more space than can be allotted to it in an advertisement, suffice it to mention one particular of it not generally adopted, viz. that of delivering weekly, a lecture either on some branch embraced in the Catalogue enumerated under the head of those branches to which the more particular attention of the Pupil is devoted, or on Natural Philosophy, &c. (the various theories demonstrated by experiment,) varying them as is found necessary, in order that amusement may be blended with instruction. For further particulars apply (at the Academy) to

WM. M. COLLOM.

N. B. References are withheld in order that all who may feel disposed to become patrons, may find it necessary to call and investigate for themselves.

dec 17—3m W. M. C.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

NINETEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	do.	20,000	„	20,000
2	do.	10,000	„	20,000
3	do.	5,000	„	15,000
2	do.	3,970	„	7,940
30	do.	1,000	„	30,000
45	do.	500	„	22,500
144	do.	100	„	11,400
221	do.	50	„	11,400
1710	do.	20	„	34,200
14364	do.	10	„	143,640

THE Proprietors of the "LA FAYETTE OFFICE," grateful for the liberal patronage they have heretofore experienced, have the honor of presenting to their Friends and the Public, the above magnificent scheme; far surpassing in number of prizes, and magnitude of amount, any lottery drawn for a long time past. To those in pursuit of Independence or Comfort, it affords a ready and abundant opportunity. The La Fayette Office being the "Road to Wealth" fortune still pursues over its doors, and kindly offers every facility in the purchase of a single ticket, hundreds having heretofore had ample demonstration of the truth of this, in the manifold distribution of prizes procured at this unparalleled Lucky Office.

☞ Let it be recollected, that Prizes of 20,000, 10,000, 6,500, 5,00, 3,400, 1,000 and an unprecedented number of 500, 100 50, &c. &c. have been sold and paid at THIS OFFICE, within the short space of Eight Months. There are still Capital Prizes remaining. Hesitate, therefore no longer to become rich—Apply immediately, and success and fortune awaits you!!

*** All Prizes sold at this office are promptly paid in Cash the moment presented, at No. 44 S. THIRD ST. Philadelphia, where the Subscribers are to be addressed by distant Correspondents.

N. B. The Proprietors of the LA FAYETTE OFFICE are not connected with the club of society of Lottery Brokers nor are they shackled by their rules, but are at liberty to sell Tickets and pay Prizes upon equitable terms, consequently, not bound or governed by any arbitrary proceedings nor wish to exact exorbitant prices for tickets, or heavy premium for paying Prizes. This development the Proprietors conceive due to the public, and is made in consequence of the illiberal and arbitrary proceedings of many of the members of the above elaborate society, towards the subscribers. There are, however, some honorable exceptions.

☞ The right and only place, to obtain high prizes, is the first office above Chesnut street in Third, east side, in the new brick building, the Golden No. 44.

Dec. 3—tf KENNEDY & WENDELL.

ELEGANT Christmas and New Year's Present,

EMBELLISHED with elegant engravings by Messrs. J. W. Steel & T. Luther, J. B. Longacre, W. G. Mason and Gilbert, after drawings by T. Doughty, R. Bradford, T. Birch and W. J. Wall.

LE SOUVENIR,

Or Picturesque Pocket Diary, for 1826, fitted up in a variety of bindings in Morocco, embossed kid satin and embossed paper cases.

CONTENTS.—Calendar—Government of the United States: Members of the House of Senate; Members of the House of Representatives; Government of the respective States; Intercourse with foreign nations; Foreign Ministers in the United States; Federal Courts; Ruled pages for memoranda.

LIST OF EMBELLISHMENTS.—Elegant engraved Title; Vignette portrait of John Quincy Adams; The Capitol Washington; President's House Washington; Philadelphia from Kensington; Battery, New York; Distant View of Boston; View near Fishkill, on the Hudson; Mount Vernon, seat of General George Washington; Residence of S. Burk, Esq. on the Schuylkill; Residence of Count Survilliers, Bordentown; Girard's Mills, on the Brandywine; Analostic the seat of Nicholas Biddle, Esq. on the Schuylkill, near Flat Rock; The Woodlands near Philadelphia; Emblematic Designs of the Seasons cut in wood, by Gilbert. Published by

A. R. POOLE,
dec 24—tf No. 66 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

SMITH & TAGE, DRAPERS AND TAILORS,

No. 157 NORTH SECOND STREET,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced business at the long established stand, formerly occupied by J. N. Fisler, where they hope, by strict attention, to merit a share of public patronage. They intend keeping constantly on hand a handsome assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, of the best qualities and newest fashions, which will be made up in the neatest and most fashionable style.

J. H. FISLER

Having declined business, would recommend to the notice of his customers, Messrs. SMITH & TAGE, who have commenced at his former stand. They are fully competent, and he hopes will receive a full share of patronage.

oct 22—6m

LADIES' NAME SCISSORS.

CHRISTMAS & NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.

W. TAIT begs to inform the public that he has on hand, a large assortment of Fancy Goods well calculated for Christmas and New-Year's Gifts.

Just received, a handsome assortment of fine Scissors, with Ladies' Christian names beautifully embossed on the blades, from 50 cts. to one dollar.

dec 24—tf 225 ARCH STREET.

For Sale at this Office,

THE "BEREANS, Vol. I. Price $1 25 in Boards.

N. B. The Subscription price is two dollars a Volume.

Also, a large Fount of Revier GREEK, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. dec 17—tf

Dr. Jones' Celebrated UNIVERSAL SYRUP.

THIS Medicine is composed of ten ingredients, every one of which are efficacious and healing to the human system, and have been administered to the smallest children with a good effect. This medicine is recommended to the public, and can be administered in all diseases with safety. It is remarkable for curing Intermitting, Coughs, and Bilious; and takes but a few doses to remove the Bile entirely from the stomach, and is healing and reviving to the system. This Medicine is likewise recommended for its virtue in curing the Rheumatism, Scrophula, Piles, Gout, Rumors, Kings Evil, Consumption, &c. in all which diseases it has been administered with great success by the subscriber, and when properly applied has never been known to fail of having the desired effect, which it does not require a long trial, for a few doses will render satisfaction to the patient. Certain cure for the Ague and fever, from three to six days is the longest time required to effect a cure; it matters not how long the patient has been afflicted. For further particulars apply at No. 76, N. W. corner of Third and Shippen streets, or at No. 433 Market street, Philadelphia, where I have an Office, private room, and medicines to accommodate all patients, wherein unless will be attended to.

JOHN JONES, M. D

N. B. I have means which is a certain cure for all affections. nov. 12—1y

IMPORTANT!

IN the event of the loss of that invaluable and highly ornamental covering, the HAIR, through sickness or other causes, to be enabled to renew and preserve its growth, must be a desirable consideration to those concerned. Such is the established efficacy of

Elliott's Hair Restorative

Upon the capillary system. A very few applications of it, where boldness prevails, will be productive of a covering of young hair, resembling the fine capillaments perceivable in the centre of a flower growing up within a plant. It eradicates from the membrane, the Scurf or Dandruff, which so frequently accumulates around the roots and ultimately destroys the hair; and by its peculiar full circulation upon the capillary vessels in all cases of increased growth, the hair will become Healthy and Thick, and a more additional lustre. It may be safely, and with good effect applied to the heads of infants or children, whose hair is super deficient.

HEAD-ACHE.

Its excellent, cooling, gently stimulating, and delightful aromatic properties, renders Elliott's Hair Restorative superior Summer Vegetable Lotion. Its effects, as experienced by many subject to nervous headache, or occasional pains in the head, feverish heat, &c. (to which in many instances, age or the hair to fall off,) warrants its recommendation, in such cases, as a most benign remedy.

*** Sold by EMANUEL KRAIL, 93, N. W. corner of Walnut and Second street, nearly adjoining the Merchants' Coffee House; J. W. McWHOSE, 206, North Third street; and CHARLES CONDE, 124, North Fifth, three doors above Race street, Philadelphia, at 50 cents per Bottle. 1y5

AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 101, on the North side of Chesnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

THIS long established company having reduced their premiums to a merely nominal, offer to make insurance against Loss or Damage by FIRE on Houses, Barns, Factories, Mills, Machinery, Merchandize, Furniture, and in fine, on property of every description in Town or Country, on the most unexceptionable terms, either as to premium or construction. The most satisfactory security is afforded for their ability to meet all probable losses, as besides a Capital of Half

A MILLION OF DOLLARS,

authorized by law, a great portion of which is paid in and well secured, they have a reserved fund of upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to meet any unusual demand that may be made upon them.

The very ample capital to be paid down in order to save the insured from serious loss, or be liquidated pun should be a sufficient inducement with every one, whether Insurer, Manufacturer, or Merchant, to avail himself of the opportunity offered to perform a duty so essentially important to their families and themselves.

Application will be received and answered without a moment's delay by

JOB BACON, Secty

oct. 29—tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

JOHN B. HOWELL, late Director of the well known Indian Syrup for Coughs, has also his Universal Family Pills, good for the hearty, Dropsy, Gout, and all imparities of the Blood, with his Lotion for Rheumatic Pains, Ointments for Sores, and other Medicines, for various diseases, prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, No. 74 North Sixth street, Philadelphia. feb 26—tf

Cough Drops, or Indian Specific.

For the cure of Coughs, Colds and Approaching Consumptions.

TESTIMONIALS.

Lancaster County, ss.

Be it known to the public, that the following persons whose names are herein mentioned, personally appeared before me, the subscriber, one of the aldermen of the city of and [illegible] county, sworn or affirmed severally deposed and declared, that they had made use of Dr. Clarkson Freeman's Cough Drops, (or Indian Specific) upon themselves, with the greatest success, for the curing of coughs, colds, asthmas, consumptions, spitting of blood and diseases of the breast and lungs—and that in every instance, their effects were complete and infallible, will fully appear by the following testimony of those who have used them:

Peter Albright, aged 54, of the city of Lancaster.—Conrad Mixel, aged 71 years, Lancaster county. John Barr, of New Castle county, (Del.) aged 37. Elizabeth M'Kew, aged 30, of Lancaster county. Benjamin Wilson, aged 13 years, Bucks county. Nathan Jones, aged 27. Jacob Bollenberger, aged 30. John Burgins, aged 56. Adam Wenfell, aged 49, of Lancaster county. Each of the above named persons labored under most violent coughs, pains and stitches in their sides and breast, for a long time, accompanied with night sweats, hectic fevers, &c. were completely cured by using a few bottles of Indian Specific. Severally sworn and affirmed to, 1819.

Henry Barre, aged 36, of Strasburg, Lancaster county, a long time exceeding ill with a violent cough, pain and anguish in his sides and breast, hectic fever and night sweats, and every symptom of consumption—a complete cure by using his Indian Specific, in a very short time, and is now one year and no return, and continues well and healthy. Affirmed and subscribed to, Sept. 20th, 1825.

Sworn or affirmed to their respective statements, on the dates to each respectively annexed, before me.

In testimony whereof, I have here unto affixed my hand and seal, this 4th day of February, 1826, in the city of Lancaster. SAMUEL DALE, (L. S.)

Agents for the sale of Dr. Clarkson Freeman's Cough Drops, or Indian Specific:—CHARLES BELL, Bookseller, No. 38 South Eighth street, and SCHAEFFER and GRAHAM, Druggists, South Second street, Philadelphia; or of the Proprietor, in Lancaster city.

A CARD.

DR. CLARKSON FREEMAN, of Lancaster, respectfully informs the public that he has withdrawn the agency for the sale of his INDIAN SPECIFIC, from Messrs. THATCHER & THOMPSON, Druggists of Market street, and has appointed Messrs. CHARLES BELL, Bookseller, No. 38 South Eight st. second door below Chesnut street, GRAHAM AND SCHAEFFER, 232 South Second street, and DANIEL B. SMITH, corner of Sixth and Arch street, his agents for Philadelphia. He begs to impress on the public, that NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT HIS SIGNATURE—a base composition has been attempted to be imposed on the public, by a counterfeit imitation of his valuable medicine. oct 2—tf

TROTTER'S PECTORAL BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

COUGHS and Colds, even in their first stages, not only affect the lungs, and decimate the constitution, but absolutely destroy them. Persons afflicted with Coughs or Colds generally presume they will subside spontaneously, but how vain is this presumption! Such persons do in the language of the learned and admirable Armstrong, forget they are

Oft the source
Of fatal woes, a Cough that foams with blood,
Asthmas, and inflammations of the lungs
Or the slow mischiefs of the hectic fire.

The true cause of these complaints, namely Coughs and Colds is a suppression of perspiration. The cold, the damp, the wet weather, or the frequent changes which take place in the atmosphere, occasion the body to become chilled. In consequence of that, the pores and outlets of the skin which in time of health are always exhaling out a fine fluid, become so shut up that the perspirable matter, instead of circulating freely through the system, recoils upon the blood, fills the vessels super-abundantly and vitiates its quality. Hence originates the Cough or Cold, though slight, settles upon the lungs, then terminates in Habitual Cough, or confirmed consumption, or Inflammation of the Lungs, or in the calamitous disorder of a Consumption.

About 2000 years has the herb (Horehound) from which the PECTORAL BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is prepared, been held in the highest estimation. In old Coughs, recent and long standing Asthmas, this medicine is decidedly the most safe and effectual remedy. Persons afflicted with Wheezing or Hoarseness, a straightness of the breast accompanied with Cough, or Difficulty of Breathing, slight Coughs or Colds, cannot have recourse to a more excellent and safe cure, in the disorders of Consumptions, and against the calamitous effects of which it is also peculiarly excellent. It creates appetite in the consumptive individual, and nourishes the constitutions of those persons, which have been shattered by a distressing Cough, a severe Cold, &c. &c. and invigorates so as to restore them to the blessings of genuine health and vigor.

The true Pectoral Balsam of Horehound is sold in Philadelphia, by SMITH & PEARSALL, Market street, and ELLIS & GRIFFITHS, Chesnut street; in New York, by HULL & BOWNE, Pearl street, and C. HULL & Co. 211 Broadway. oct 22—3m

PHILIP PRICE, Jr.

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, he has established a Copper Plate Printing Office, at No. 66 Lombard street, three doors above Third street.

Orders left there, or at No. 71 Market street, for Copper Plate Printing, in all its branches, will be promptly attended to on the lowest terms. 1mo* 1—tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful spring and autumn alterative ever known. All those who are afflicted with Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy, or cutaneous Eruptions, or any of those melancholy diseases arising from an impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by diseased Liver, Rheumatic affections, or from contraction of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antivenereal, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderate diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

In all scrofulous cases of *Scrofula* and *Syphilis*, and where the Syphilitic Virus of the parent enters a development of Scrofula in the child, this is the only remedy upon which a single hope of recovery can be reasonably founded; there has been no instance of its failure, when properly used. It imparts vigour to the whole system while the cure is going on—*an operation is now formed for in vain by the medical world*; at the same time the patient is enabled to take nourishing food, which under the common modes of practice, is totally withheld from the sufferer. In many instances where the horrible ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where, to all appearance, no human means but amputation could have saved life; in cases extreme as even here described, have patients been snatched from the grave and restored to good health, and the devouring disease completely eradicated. *The discovery of a remedy like this now offered for sale has been a desideratum from time immemorial.*

The Proprietor does not suppose his bare assertion will convince; he will therefore give references to such as have been cured, and those under his care, among whom are many highly respectable citizens, that shall satisfy the most incredulous of its superior efficacy in the disorders for which it is here recommended. Every member of society should aid in diffusing information of this discovery—*humanity alone makes it a duty.*

CERTIFICATES.

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases. "N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."

"*Philadelphia, February 10, 1823.*"

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of invaluable value. W. GIBSON, M. D.

"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"*February 17, 1823.*"

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections. "VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New-York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"*New York, 1st mo. 8th, 1824.*"

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Ball, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
New York—B. B. Smith, Bookseller, Greenwich st. near Vesey st.
——— Collins & Hannay, No. 230 Pearl street;
——— John B. Dodd & Co. Druggists.
Lancaster, (Penn.)—*Henry Keller.*
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Cranston, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edwards Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Kibbee, Druggist.
Petersburg, Va.—Bragg & Jones, Druggists.
Norfolk—Christopher Hall, Bookseller.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Hazard, Druggist, Broad st.
Savannah, (Geo.)—Anson Parsons, Druggist.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Lebman & Beaumont, Druggists.
New-Orleans—William M'Kean.

Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, bestowing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retaining some of its virtues. These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the *genuine medicine* would have proved instantly efficacious.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my *name* on the seal.

Price $3 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 13 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania. Jan 7 tf—tf

KNEES.

THE following described Knees are wanted at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, for which the prices annexed will be paid on delivery. They must be of the best white oak, and delivered in the course of the year 1826.

KNEES—Body 5 feet, arm 3 feet 6 inches, diameter of the arm, chest of bark, 12 inches, to side when completely finished in the Ship, 9 inches, to be square and in square fo shape, price 5 dollars.

KNEES—Body 7 feet, arm 3 feet 9 inches, diameter of the arm, clear of the bark, 13 inches, to side when completely finished in the Ship, 9 inches, to be square in shape, price 7 dollars.

KNEES—Body 5 feet, arm 3 feet 6 inches, diameter of the arm, clear of bark, 15 inches, to side when completely finished in the Ship 10 inches, to be square and in square to shape, price 7 dollars.

KNEES—Body 7 feet, arm 3 feet 6 inches, diameter of the arm clear of bark 13 inches, to side when completely finished in the Ship 10 inches, to be square in shape, price 8 dollars.

KNEES—Body 7 feet, arm 3 feet 6 inches, diameter of the arm clear of bark 14 inches, to side when completely finished in the Ship 11 inches, to be square in shape, price 10 dollars.

Navy Agent's Office, Philadelphia,
22nd November, 1825. } nov. 26—2m

COURTLAND F. FOLWELL, DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 124 South Fifth street.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his customers in general for the liberal encouragement received from them, and requests a continuance of the same, at the above establishment, where TAILORING, in all its branches, will be executed with neatness and fashion.

N. B Terms very moderate for Cash. oct 29—tf

M. LEROUX, DYER AND SCOURER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he still continues to carry on the Dying and Scouring in all its various branches. No. 23 Branch street, above Race, North side, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia, where he Dyes all kinds of Cloth, Silk, Satins, Woollens, Worsted, Cotton, Linen, Crapes, Straw Hats, either in Plain, or made up, all sorts of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dresses, Shawls, dyed in various colours, according to the patterns given; also Scouring of Coats, Vests and Pantaloons. He informs the Cotton Manufacturers, that he is prepared to Dye Cotton Yarn, of all kinds, in fancy colours. All who feel disposed to have Dying and Scouring done, may rest assured that it will be executed in the best manner, and with despatch. ap 12—tf

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 14th inst. William French, an indented Apprentice to the Biscuit Baking Business—had on when he went away, gray mixed vest, dark drab pantaloons, and a black fur hat. He is about 5 feet 3 inches high, black curly hair, with a down look. Whoever will apprehend said runaway and secure him in any jail, so that the subscriber may get him, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges. J. H. LORD

No. 9 Penn street.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are cautioned not to harbour said runaway at their peril. dec 24—3t*

Parkhurst's and Jones's GREEK LEXICONS.

BROWN, Butterworth, and Crudon's Concordances,
Family and School Bibles and Testaments,
Calmet, Buck, Brown, & Martindale's Bible Dictionaries,
Watkeels Syn. and Rhyming do.
Hannam's Pulpit Assistant and Crabbe's Synonymes.
Newman's Spanish Dictionary.
French and Spanish Grammars and Spelling Books.
The whole works of Dr Johnson, and Boswell's Life of Johnson.
The History of England and other Historical works,
The works of Flavel, Leighton, Newton, Ridgeley, Mosheim, Milner, Baker, Keach, Hebrew Bible, the Commentaries of Scott, Gill, Doddridge, and Clarke, and a variety of Theological works worth the attention of persons selecting for Libraries, as the advertiser purchases a good part of his stock at auction, and can sell low. ☞ Every Book warranted perfect.

BOOK SHOP, 121 S. Fifth st.

Eighth door above Sprice street.

N. B. Scrap Books, Albums, and an assortment of PRINTS, Portraits, and many thousand Views.

nov 5—tf

SALEM BANKING COMPANY.

THE notes of the above Bank are received in deposit in the Bank of the United States and at the Exchanges Bank. WILLIAM MULFORD, Cashier.

sept 24—tf

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Mill Seat, situate on a fall of eighteen inches of this city, on a large and never failing stream of water, with fall sufficient for the use of factories of almost any kind, and within two miles of tide water. There has been some improvements made, such as a firm and substantial dam, &c. There are about twenty acres attached to the seat, with the water privilege on the opposite side. As a situation for factories, this seat combines many advantages seldom to be met with in the same distance of Philadelphia. Application to be made at the office of the Saturday Evening Post. [dec 3—tf

GEORGE FARR'S CITY CLOTHING STORE,

No. 204 Market street, above Sixth street,

HAS received, by late arrivals, an elegant assortment of Hoyle's and Sheppard's super Dress, Black, and a variety of fancy coloured Cloths and Cassimeres; Valencia, Toilenett, Silk and Velvet and other Vestings, which will be made in the most fashionable style, and from 15 to 20 per cent. lower than can be purchased in the United States. Likewise on hand, a general assortment of ready made Linen. sept 3—1y

J. BUTTERWORTH'S wholesale and retail manufactory of Tin and Sheet Iron work, all kinds of Go work for machinery, under the shot tower, S. W. corner of Market and Third streets, and No. 448 North Second street, Philadelphia. On hand a quantity of Camphine and Lamps of an excellent quality. Also, a constant supply of Card Stretchers. june 19—6m*

REMOVAL.

STUBBS & ALLAN respectfully inform their Customers and the public generally, that they have removed their BLACKING MANUFACTORY to No. 300 Market street, Philadelphia, where orders will, as usual be promptly attended to. dec 3—tf*

C. M. & W. H. STOKES,

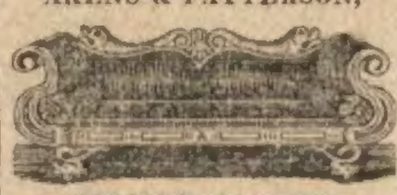
No. 16 Market street, south side, near Front,

HAVE constantly on hand, and will sell upon the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, a handsome assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY HARD WARE, CUTLERY, &c. march 5—tf

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

MADE and repaired by J. DRUMMOND, at No. 23 North Eight street. sept 17—3m*

AKENS & PATTERSON,



CABINET MAKERS,

No. 33 NORTH SEVENTH STREET,

One door north of the Mint, Philadelphia,

KEEP constantly on hand, a general assortment of ready made CABINET-WARE, of the newest fashion and warranted workmanship, which they intend selling on the most reasonable terms. july 10—6m*

FASHIONABLE
CITY HAT STORE,

WHERE Hats of every description may be obtained in wholesale and retail, which for beauty, durability and excellence of materials, are equal to any in the city.—*BEAVERS, CASTORS, IMITATION BEAVERS* (at $3.50) daily receiving from the manufactory.

CHARLES & J. H. BULKLEY,

61, S. Third street, opposite Girard's Bank.

N. B.—Hats of any shape or quality made to order. jan 22—tf

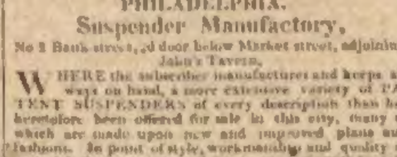
PHILADELPHIA. Suspender Manufactory.

No 2 Bank street, 2d door below Market street, adjoining John's Tavern.

WHERE the subscriber manufactures and keeps always on hand, a more extensive variety of PATENT SUSPENDERS of every description than has heretofore been offered for sale in this city, many of which are made upon new and improved plans and fashions. In point of style, workmanship and quality of materials they are surpassed by none, and will be sold Wholesale or Retail, cheaper than they can be bought, of the same quality, at any other manufactory in the United States. Also, Gentlemen's Hair and Silk Stocks, Corset Stiffners, Russian Belts, Sword Belts, Gun Strapping Belts, Suspender Webbing, &c. Also for sale at No. 13 N. Third Street, North corner of Church Alley.

ABRAHAM L. VANHORN.

nov 19—1y



Venitian Window Blinds.